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THE OLD LETTER.

Crouching over the fire with wan cheek and whitened hair
And sad sunk eyes, on the embers fixed with a dull, unseeming stare;
Crouching over the fire, the woman worn and old,
With the flickering flame on the letter that trembles in her hold.

Outside the sleet beats fast and thick on the uncurtained pane,
The wind sobs round the lonely house, as it sweeps the snow-clad plain;
Inside, the ghosts of joy and hope and fearless household mirth
Flit and whisper round the woman who sits beside the hearth.

Yet the magic spell of the letter has sent her fancies back;
Flying fast past all the graves that mark the past's long track,
Flying past change and sorrow, flying past wrong and truth,
Till the heart beats fast, and the pulses thrill, to the passionate glow of youth.

Ah, duller still her life will show, harder the task-work seem,
For that weak hour by fancy snatched for memory's golden dream!
Put by the letter, let it share thy slow and sure decay;
Patient and meek take up again the burden of the day.

NOT THE REAL THING.

It's the imitation people who are always in the way,
The people who are aping what the others do or say.
Shall all be made to swelter when the summer days are hot
Because some person, ill-informed, behaves as he should not,
And simply lays his coat off, with suspenders full in view,
And says he is a shirt-waist man and really thinks it, too?
He wonders why the public should not welcome and admire
His costume as it does his neighbor's sensible attire.

The imitation people—how they haunt us everywhere—
The imitation singer, with a note that brings despair;
The imitation wag, who scorns all wit except his own;
The imitation monarch on his imitation throne;
The imitation statesman, with his strut and vocal roar—
The world is moved to sadness by all these and many more.
But when one longs for comfort's garb in days so fiercely hot,
The imitation shirt-waist man's the toughest of the lot.
—Washington Star.

SONNET.

O bright-winged messenger, thou dost unfold
Sweet, loving words that to my heart convey
The thoughts of my dear child far, far away;
As I the ever precious lines behold,
I seem to hear, as in the days of old,
His merry voice ring out in sportive play,
Accompanied by shouts and laughter gay;
Transported thus to fancy's realm, unrolled
Are pictures bright of days with pleasure fraught;
Soul-soothing is the power thou dost impart,
Dear letter; ah, if thy sweet charm could last,
I would forget the sorrow parting brought
And satiate my poor, anxious, longing heart
With memories of the joyous, hallowed past.
—Olive Moulton, in the Boston Transcript.

CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL MADE IRISH BULLS

The late Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, had little in his accent to indicate that he was born on the other side of the St. George's channel, but now and then, like all his countrymen, he would betray his nationality by perpetrating what is called a bull. A good many years ago at a political meeting at Balham (it was in 1880 or thereabouts), when coercion was the burning question, Lord (then Sir Charles) Russell made an impassioned speech in favor of liberty, in the course of which he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, if the government coercion bill is carried, no man in Ireland will be able to speak upon politics unless he is born deaf and dumb." Curiously enough nobody laughed. Everyone seemed so overawed by the eloquence of the speaker that the bull to all appearances passed unnoticed, a testimony surely to Lord Russell's power as an orator."

BRET HARTE HAD SELECT AUDIENCE

Before Bret Harte expatriated himself, and while he was in the height of his popularity, he appeared from time to time on the lecture platform, and was usually well received. He occasionally likes to tell anecdotes of those early days, and among his stories is one of the time that he lectured at the famous New England town of Concord, Mass.

On the morning following the lecture he went down to the dining-room of the inn, with his mind filled with the thoughts of the men who made the name of Concord so widely famous.

He looked dreamily from the window, fancying Hawthorne and Emerson and Thoreau and Alcott as they once paced along that village street. He was so wrapped up in thoughts of the past that he forgot the present, and did not notice that a prim young woman waiter was standing patiently beside him.

I ENJOYED YOUR LECTURE.

When she saw that at length she was observed, she rattled out, swiftly and without a break between any of the words:

"Mush, coffee, tea, ham, eggs and bacon. I enjoyed your lecture last night very well, Mr Harte; there was a very select audience."

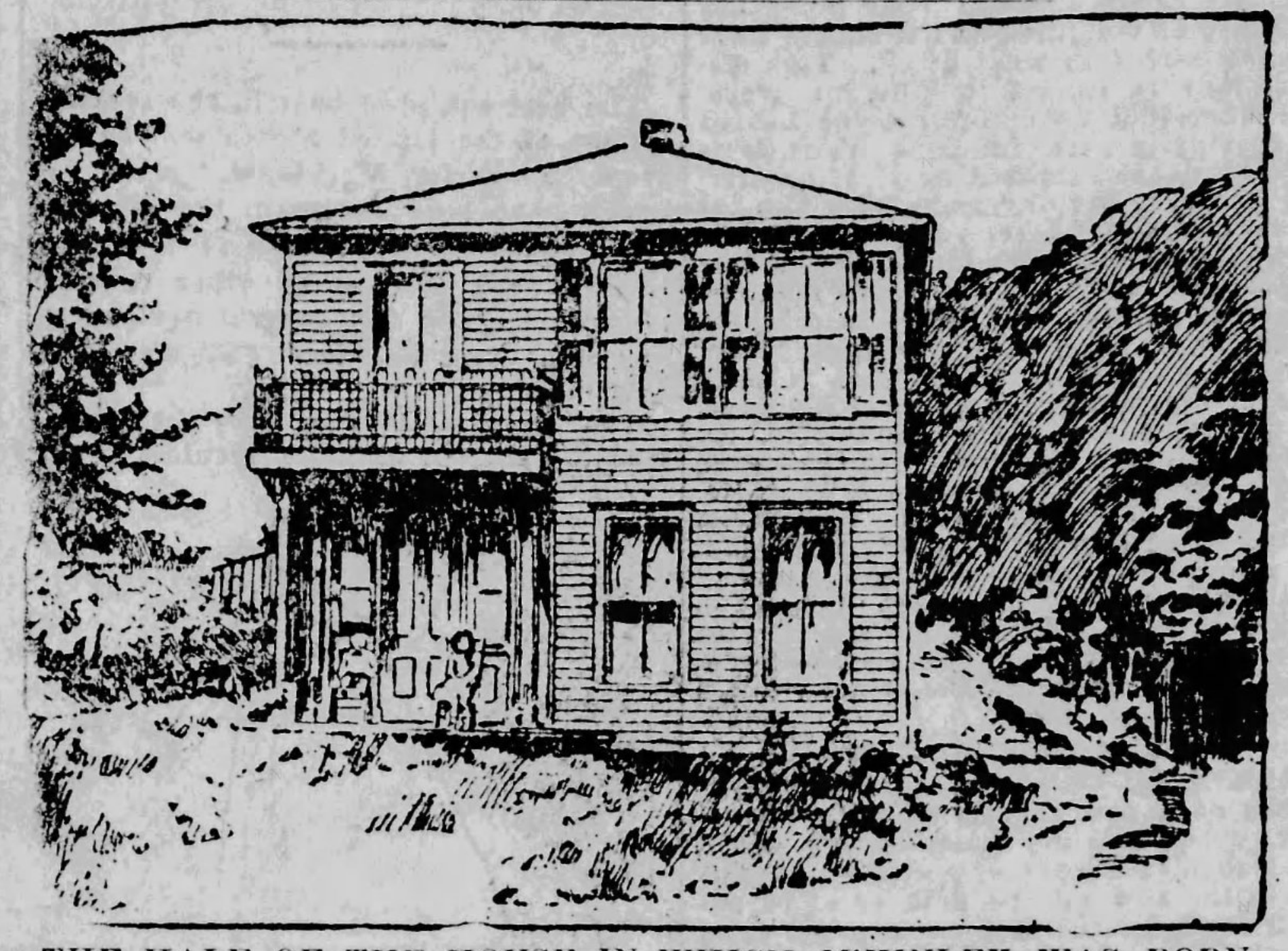
Tried Both.

When a man tells you that honesty is the best policy, you may take it for granted that he has tried both.—Philadelphia Record.

WHERE M'KINLEY WAS BORN

The Old House at Niles, Ohio, Was Recently Cut Into Two.

Niles, O., is McKinley's birthplace. The house in which he was born has recently been cut in two, and the section which included the room of his birth has been moveda mile away to a pretty spot known to the people of Niles as Riverside park. This half of the house has been newly sided up, and is occupied by James Maines. This house has been the victim of relic hunters. The room in which Mr. McKinley was born bears the marks of penknives on all sides. A chip from the woodwork, a piece of the plaster—anything has served as a memento to the sightseer, who has been happening this way for the past few years.



THE HALF OF THE HOUSE IN WHICH M'KINLEY WAS BORN.

Joe Fisher is the village constable, the truant officer, and an old soldier. "There," said he, as he pointed the small end of his corncob pipe to a red colored building across the street, "is the old school in which 'Bill' and I learned our A, B, Cs. 'Bill' is President now, but he hasn't forgotten Joe Fisher. I never asked him for an office, but if I ever happen to be where McKinley is, he throws his arms around me and gives my hand such a shake as brings back the days when us boys were chums."

The red schoolhouse is now occupied by a marble shop, and is situated on the main street of the town. Just to the rear of its present location once stood the blackberry bushes, which McKinley, as a boy, used to visit with his companions.

"I declare I never thought 'Bill' would be President," continued Joe Fisher. "Little did I suppose, as I sat fishing with him on Mosquito creek, with our legs dangling from the edge of the bridge, or as we caught angle worms to bait our hooks, that I was with a coming President. I well remember his patience with the hook and line. The rest of the boys would get disgusted at not getting a bite and go in swimming, but 'Bill' would keep on fishing. When it came time to go home he would carry a string of fish while the rest had to be content with their baths. Sometimes we would all have good luck, and the string of fish we would carry home suspended from a pole across our shoulders would make the eyes of everyone we passed stick way out."

Niles is a city of 9,000 to 10,000 inhabitants now. It's a busy center. Furnaces and steel mills are located in the very boyhood footsteps of President McKinley. Fifty years ago there were a few mills there and a number of blacksmith shops. One of the blacksmiths made the pair of skates on which McKinley learned to skate. Ice skates could not be purchased in the stores of Niles at that time. McKinley and Fisher learned to skate on the same pair of skates. They took turns at using them. After they had learned, the first one to the spot where the skates were kept used them first.

As a playmate, McKinley was very quiet. The boys bent on mischievousness could never enlist his help or sanction. He would not participate in any "deviltry," as Mr. Fisher puts it.

Fisher's recollections include the day when he pitched in and "licked" Bill McKinley, who was then about 8 years old.

On Church street, near the city hall, a Spanish gun stands. "That," said Joe, "was presented to Niles by the government through the efforts of Mr. McKinley." Down an alley near the fire engine house, the other part of the McKinley homestead could be seen. It is the exact dimensions of the half here pictured. It is used for a storehouse now.

SENATOR VEST HAD ONE YANKEE TRAIT

One of the best story tellers in the United States senate is Mr. Vest, of Missouri, and when he is in the mood he can entertain a company for hours together.

IN TWO AT THE MIDDLE AND HAUL THE ENDS OUT OF THE WAY?"

He recently told an incident to illustrate Arkansas character of the bourbon mossback type. According to the narrative of the senator, in the days following the civil war, when he practiced law, he had occasion to drive across one of the counties of Arkansas to keep a legal engagement. He thinks it was in the northern part of the state, just below the Missouri line. The journey went very well until the senator came upon a group of natives in the road. Across the roadway a tall tree had fallen squarely. There was no way to get around and lay out a new road, after the usual way of dealing with such an obstruction in that country. Neighbors had come from all around in response to the summons of the road overseer. They had strung their teams out and had tried two or three pulls without and had tried two or three pulls without of tree chains. They had stopped to deliberate on the next step. The senator looked at the tree and at the helpless crowd of Arkansas natives, and then said:

"Why don't you cut the tree in two at the middle and haul the ends out of the way?"

There was a moment of silence, broken suddenly by one of the crowd, who reached for his gun and exclaimed:

"Yankee, by gum."

WERE MEN OF FEW WORDS.

There is a little settlement of New Hampshire people in Kiowa county, Colorado, says the Philadelphia Record. Among other things they brought with them the New Hampshire aversion to using any more words in conversation than are absolutely necessary. Two of them met on the road recently and indulged in the following dialogue:

"Mornin', Si."

"Mornin', Josh."

"What'd you give your horse for bots?"

"Turpentine."

"Mornin'."

"Mornin'."

A few days later the men met again, and here's the way a hard luck story was told in mighty few words:

"Mornin', Si."

"Mornin', Josh."

"What'd you say you gave your horse for bots?"

"Turpentine."

"Killed mine."

"Mine, too."

"Mornin'."

"Mornin'."

AMERICAN ARMY MULE IN CHINA

"I don't believe I appreciate this heathen country," said the army mule to your special correspondent. "I don't like these Chinamen. They all look so deuced much alike. It bothers me to kick the Chinaman I want to pick to kick. Just as like as not before I can plant the kick some other Chinaman that looks just like my Chinaman will get in the way."

"Still, when you figure on results it doesn't make any great difference. A Chinaman or two, more or less, never will be missed.

"And, anyway, it's all for humanity's sake.

"I don't like these queues, either. They look like an absurd and insulting imitation of my tail. I chewed a couple the other day. They were as tasteless as jute.

"There are only a few of us here just now. There are a bunch who have seen service in the Philippines, and a dozen or more from India—awfully ratty looking fellows, and a few that were loaned by some public works contractors in Yokohama.

"We had a little gathering the other night—a sort of bray fest—and mutually resolved to kick every Chinaman on sight.

"The friendly Chinamen call us 'moolies,' and they take liberties with us. One of them picked up my tail the other day and gravely shook it, saying in his execrable English:

"'How do, M'stel Moolie?'

"When they looked for him a little later all they found was a handful of undigested rice and a yellow smear!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

What, Indeed?

The Mild Anarchist—But you must bear in mind that kings work as hard as anybody nowadays.

The Radical Member—That's one reason why I hate 'em so. What business have they to set such an example?—Indianapolis Press.

Not the Kind She Meant.

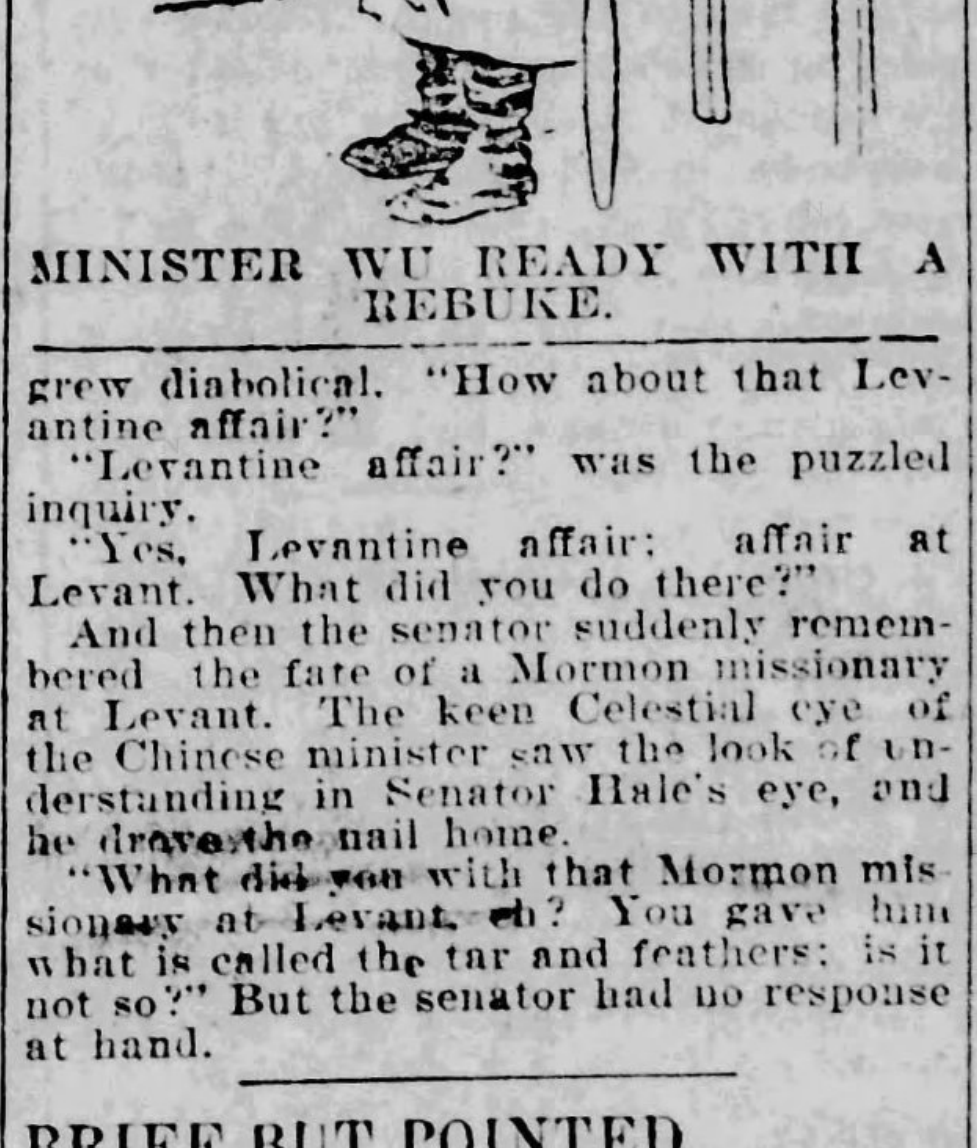
She—I think your friend Rickey is so very entertaining; he is always making such dry remarks.

Rickey's rival—Yes. One can't come anywhere near him but it's—"Let's go take something."—Richmond Dispatch.

SENATOR HALE WORSTED BY MR. WU

The Chinese minister at Washington, Mr. Wu, is a man of more than ordinary keenness, as Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, had occasion to learn the other day. The treatment of missionaries in the far East was under discussion and the senator had trotted out a number of instances of maltreatment, and even worse, that the missionaries had met with at the hands of their Eastern brethren. The senator then pointed out to the minister that this was hardly the way in which the missionary should be received, and that a liberty of faith should be accorded their subjects by Eastern rulers. All through this homily the Chinese minister had grinned sympathetically, but a trifle derisively. "Liberty of religious thought, eh?" Wu inquired tentatively, when his chance came. "You not always give liberty of religious thought in this country; you some times persecute the missionary in these great United States, I think?" To this, needless to say, the junior senator from the Pine Tree state interposed a vigorous denial.

"No, you never do such things here, never. You never persecute the poor missionary! You are too high-minded. You have too much freedom of thought for that!" And here Wu's derisive smile grew diabolical. "How about that Levantine affair?"



MINISTER WU READY WITH A REBUKE.

"Levantine affair?" was the puzzled inquiry.

"Yes, Levantine affair; affair at Levant. What did you do there?"

And then the senator suddenly remembered the fate of a Mormon missionary at Levant. The keen Celestial eye of the Chinese minister saw the look of understanding in Senator Hale's eye, and he drove the nail home.

"What did you with that Mormon missionary at Levant, eh? You gave him what is called the tar and feathers; is it not so?" But the senator had no response at hand.

BRIEF BUT POINTED SNUB BY THE EDITOR

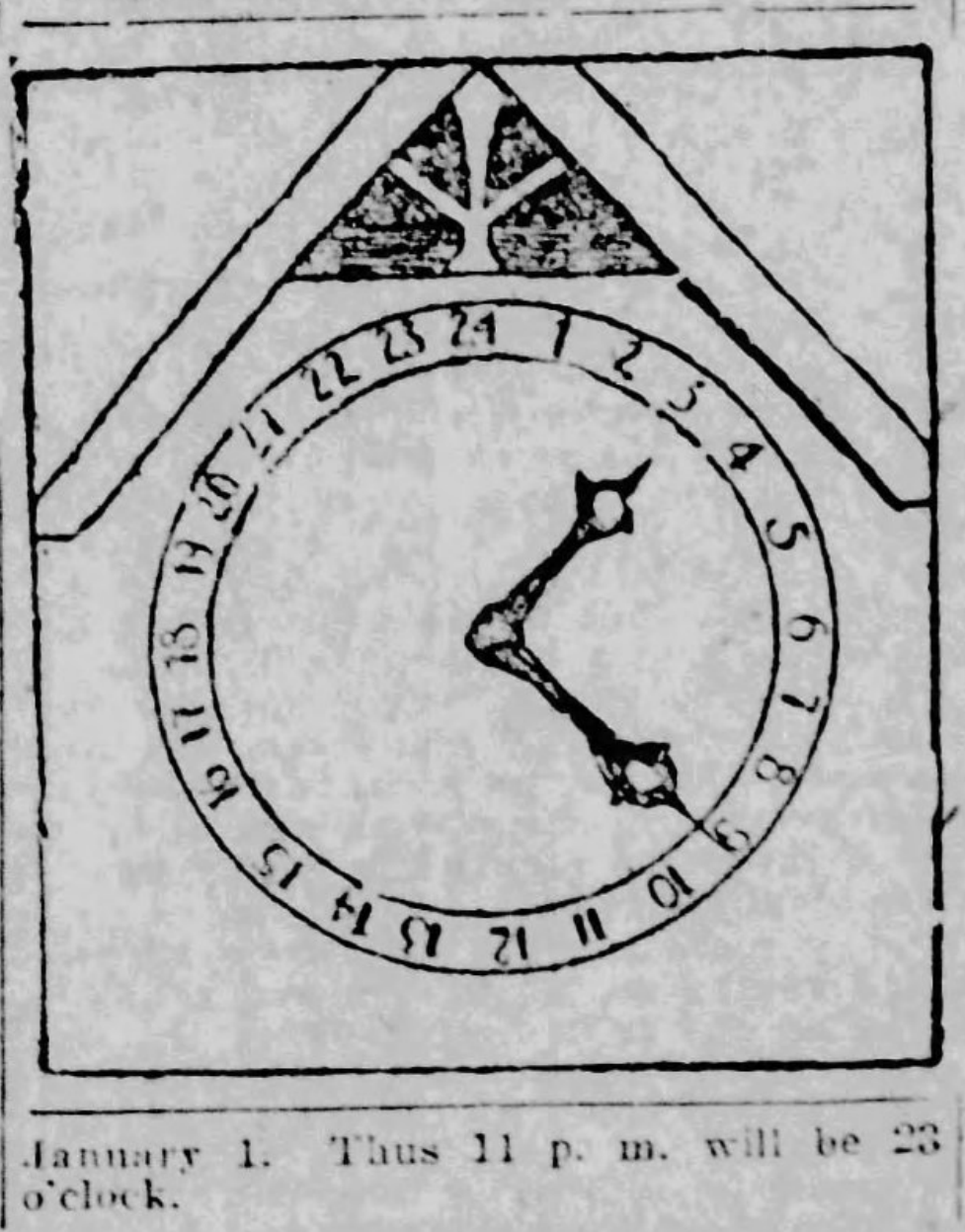
Letters from editors to contributors in which the former gracefully decline the offerings of the latter have been couched in ten thousand ways, says the Saturday Evening Post. But rarely has one been written more tersely and to the point than that which a well-known English author lately received. The writer may usually be counted on to furnish amusing and wholly unobjectionable stories. But on this occasion he gave himself a little freer hand, and the result, though moral enough, was perhaps not quite "for the family." This story was sent to a magazine which is very particular about such matters.

The editor, who is a friend of the author, and who knew that the latter's sense of humor would make him take it as it was meant, returned the manuscript promptly with the following note:

"My Dear Sir—Oh, my dear sir! Yours faithfully, ——— ———."

SPAIN'S NEW CLOCKS.

Time reckoned at 1 to 24 o'clock after



January 1. Thus 11 p. m. will be 23 o'clock.

NEODESHA, KAS., MECCA OF THOSE WHO WOULD BE THIN

THIS IS THE CROWD ON THE WAY TO NEODESHA.

Since the announcement in the Neodesha Gun that people cannot live in that city and remain fat it has become a Mecca for stout persons. Each train brings crowds who view with admiration the town full of living skeletons who, dressed in the garb of the East Indian, would make a picture equal to the representations of "Starving India." These thin people, however, enjoy perfect health. Physicians say their condition is due to the great bodies of petroleum and natural gas which underlie Neodesha, and that these products are nature's anti-fat remedy. Many of the people who have flocked to Neodesha have lost weight. As the reputation of the town grows the migration has increased.

AND THIS IS THE CROWD ON ITS WAY BACK.

SIMON GREY'S FAMILY.

A STORY OF COUNTRY LIFE.

CHAPTER V.

The Road to the Poorhouse Missed.

Inauguration day had passed and William McKinley, of Ohio, was President of the United States.

Vinnie Grey had acted in the capacity of county superintendent of public instruction since the 1st of January and she was delighted with her new work and Warble county was proud of Political Simon's daughter.

On this particular morning, Vinnie was alone in her office loking over her morning's mail. There were business letters for her to answer; ah, yes, and there was another letter. It was from her Boonsville lover. How it filled her heart with joy! It seemed to her the happiest morning of her life. She felt that she had a thousand things to be thankful for. Glen Harrington returned her love; her folks at home were beginning to see better times; prices were getting better for farmers' products. "Yes," she meditated, "there are a great many things to be thankful for." She had great faith in Republican times, and she believed that in two years, at least, her father would be able to pay the mortgage on their home, without her assistance.

If he wasn't able, she would take a part of her salary and pay it for him. The mortgage would never be allowed to take the old home. As she sat in her office, meditating over the prospects of the future, there came a rap at the door, and then it flew open, and Vinnie was surprised to see her father standing in the doorway.

"Good morning, Vinnie. How are you?" he said, taking her hand.

"Very well, thank you, father. How are the folks at home?"

"We're all well. I thought I'd come down to the county seat this morning to see you on a little matter of business."

"Very well; what is it?"

"Why, Bob Wright, down there in Boonsville, has some calves he wants to sell, and I want to buy them. Though extremely anxious, I haven't the money to buy them with. Thought maybe I could get the money from you. I don't know as there's any money in 'em, or in anything else, as far as that's concerned, but Joe Harrington is countin' on buyin' these calves, and that's the reason I want 'em. I've been a-lookin' all this time for a chance to get my revenge on that man, and now's my chance. My! but he'll get mad, if I step in ahead of him, and knock him out of the bargain by gettin' those calves he's been calculating to buy."

"You shall have the money," said Vinnie, rather amused at her father's method of revenge. "How much will you need?"

"Well, there's ten of 'em and he wants seven dollars apiece. It's really an outrageous high price, but I won't stop for that. Why last spring a man couldn't get a bit over five dollars for such calves."

"Maybe they are worth more than they were then."

"Well, the Republicans say they are, but I don't think so. We aint's havin' a bit better times than we had, in spite of their predictions. I've been thinkin' of writing to Ezra and telling him that he is a false prophet."

"Have you received any letters from Uncle Ezra lately?"

"Yes; we received one just the other day."

"What did he write?"

"I don't remember exactly what was in the letter. One thing that disappointed me is the fact that he is still Republican. Every letter that I get I expect to hear that he's turned Populist, but so far my expectations have been in vain. He wrote that he thought prices would get better for the farmer. He said that if I wished to make money now was the time to speculate. Buy all the calves and other stock that I could, and hold them for higher prices."

"So you are taking his advice?"

"No, Vinnie; I'm going to buy Rob Wright's calves for the express purpose of outwitting Joe Harrington. What does Ezra know about running a farm? He's lived nearly all his life in a city, and is as green as a squash, when it comes to country life."

"His judgment is good, though, on almost every subject."

"It is on some subjects to be sure, but still he doesn't know everything. He has his failings like all other human beings."

"To change the subject," said Vinnie, "have you planted your corn yet?"

"Yes, we just finished planting a few days ago."

"How does the wheat look?"

"It looks splendid, but I don't expect to get much out of it, for silver's going down right along, and Bryan said whenever silver went down wheat went with it, or when silver went up wheat went up also.

"I do wish Bryan had been elected, for if we had free coinage of silver, he said silver would rise in value, therefore wheat would rise.

"If wheat would be worth what it ought to be, there would be a good prospect for me to pay the mortgage with it. I suppose now wheat will tumble, and we all know it was low enough last year."

"Well, don't worry, father. Do the best you can, and if you can't pay the mortgage I'll pay it for you."

"You are a good girl, Vinnie. My! but we'd be proud of you if you'd only let Glen Harrington alone."

Vinnie smiled, but she did not answer him. They had argued that subject so many times that she tried to avoid it.

"Well, Vinnie," he said finally, "I must bid you good-by, and hurry back to Boonsville to buy those calves 'fore Harrington gets them." So saying, he was gone.

The next day Vinnie received a postal card, stating that he had got his revenge on "old man Harrington," so she presumed he had made his purchase.

* * *

The spring rains came. The sun shone and nourished the growing corn. The wheat crop had ripened, and harvest time arrived. The price of wheat was getting higher every day. When Simon's wheat was threshed he ordered it put in a bin, to wait there for the highest market price. He now spent his time watching the markets.

"Cynthia," he said one day, "it looks as though we may get $1 per bushel."

"I don't see how it could be, Simon, when McKinley is President."

"Well, you needn't think that McKinley has anything to do with it. It's because of the scarcity in foreign lands."

"Oh," said Cynthia, and she wondered if Simon had suddenly turned into a "supply and demand" theorist.

"There is one reason," he continued, "why I hate to see wheat go up, and that is because it gives the Republicans a chance to crow. They never stop to reason about the scarcity of an article."

"I heard the other day that silver was goin' down. Why is that, Simon?"

"Oh, that's the government's fault. I dare say that those silver miners hate McKinley."

"I don't believe it is right, Simon, to blame the government with everything bad, and for everything good give something else the credit. I don't understand how silver can go down and wheat go up, when Populist speakers used to say they always fluctuated together."

"They do fluctuate together usually, but you must remember, Cynthia, that there are exceptions to all rules, and this case is simply an exception to that rule. That's all."

"There must be lots of exceptions to rules this summer. I think if there's many more, some of the rules will have to be changed. I never saw eggs and butter a better price this time of the year. Wonder what corn will be worth?"

"Well, Cynthia, that will be just according to the extent of the crop. Last year corn went down to 10c and the country is full of old corn. If we should have another big crop it won't be worth huskin', is my opinion. Conditions have to be just right to get good prices when we have gold-standard money."

"Well, I hope, Simon, that the price of corn will be another exception to the rule, so beside paying the mortgage we might build an addition on the house."

"Don't count on anything of that kind, Cynthia. If we can make enough to eat and wear we ought to be satisfied, for that will be doing exceedingly well during the next four years. We may all go to the poorhouse yet."

"I guess there's not much danger, with the granary full of $1 wheat." And so it proved to be. Simon sold his wheat for $1 per bushel and paid every cent of the mortgage. Many of his neighbors did the same.

Corn was a good crop, too, and high priced, and Simon decided to husk it.

"I am so glad, Simon," said Cynthia, "that your predictions do not come true."

"It's just another exception to the rule," said Simon.

"'Pears to me," said Jimmie, "that you're kind of cornered, pa."

CHAPTER VI.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The following winter the Maine was sunk by a foreign foe, and over two hundred American sailors murdered.

Simon was extremely anxious for us to lick Spain "then and there." But President McKinley, knowing that we should not make an accusation without proof, waited until it was proven that the Spanish were the perpetrators of the crime, and until this nation should be in readiness to settle the difficulty quickly.

"I never saw the like," said Simon, "how outlandish slow they are up there in Washington. I suppose McKinley's waiting for Hanna, or somebody else, to tell him to go. I'll bet if Bryan was President of the United States Spain never would have sunk the Maine. They'd have been afraid to. I tell you if I was President of the United States and another nation sneaked around and blew up one of our ships, or pitched onto us, in any way, I'd do the same as if another man had struck me. I'd strike back, quicker than lightning. I wouldn't wait for proof, or to get my weapons all polished and in order. I'd just simply give him the full benefit of my bare fist. I would lick him just as I am."

"Ah, pa," said Jimmie, "I remember one time of your pitching onto a man just as you were, and he made you say 'enough.'"

"Jimmie, you don't know what you are talking about. I was discussing the affairs of nations. I tell you, it is un-American-like to let them Spaniards think us afraid of 'em."

"Pa," said Anna, "if you don't watch yourself you will be a perpetual fault finder. I believe our government will settle this difficulty all right. Any way, they surely know more about it than we do."

"Never mind, my daughter, you'll get tired a-waitin' till McKinley declares war against Spain. He don't care anything about the starving Cubans, or our national honor. He is there for the purpose of helping the rich men; he don't care how many helpless people starve."

"Well, Simon," said Cynthia, "so far he hasn't hurt us any. I never saw times improve faster for the laboring classes. Wages are high; everybody has work, and prices for farmers' products are getting better all the time."

Their conversation was here interrupted by Mary entering the room. She had been to Boonsville and brought the mail.

"War is declared," she said.

"Is it possible?" said Simon in astonishment.

"Hurrah for McKinley!" Jimmie shouted.

"Jimmie!" said Simon, impatiently. "Be quiet. Who told you, Mary, that war is declared?"

"The newspaper says so," said Mary.

And so it proved to be. Simon was "fooled" again, as Cynthia expressed it, for in big, black letters the paper announced that war had been declared against Spain, and the President had called for 75,000 volunteers.

Boonsville was in a state of excitement, and young men commenced to talk of joining the army. People wondered how long and disastrous the war would be.

Political Simon said the war would prove what kind of stuff McKinley was made of. He said he had no confidence in him for managing a war. There never was but one Republican that he ever knew capable of doing such a thing, and that was Abraham Lincoln, and if he was a-living to-day he would not be a Republican.

All eyes were now toward McKinley. A great responsibility rested upon his shoulders. As commander-in-chief of the army and navy he was at the head and directed all.

About the first order he gave was to the Asiatic squadron, and we all know its result.

Commodore Dewey, following the order of his commander-in-chief, sunk the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. No such battle had ever been known in the history of the world and Dewey became a national hero.

Even Simon said there had been no mistake made so far.

In the meantime the Flying Squadron and Admiral Sampson's fleet went in search of Spain's Atlantic fleet, supposed to be near the West Indies.

Young men were still hurrying to the front, and among the volunteers was Glen Harrington.

It was hard for Vinnie to bid him good-bye, but he said he felt it his duty to go. Long were the farewell words, and Vinnie's eyes followed him as he walked away to board the train that was to bear him to the coast. She was proud of her lover, and she admired him, more than ever, for wanting to be a soldier, but the thought of his going filled her with dread.

Many soldier boys would lay down their lives. Would he be one of those called to die for his country?

The thought filled her with dread and the true meaning of war came to her.

Simon was very much surprised when he heard that Glen Harrigton had enlisted.

"Cynthia," he said, "I am glad he's gone, and I hope he'll never return."

"Why, Simon Grey, how dare you talk so?"

"I didn't exactly mean that I wish he'd get shot, but I wish he'd stay in Cuba. It would make one less Republican vote in Boonsville, besides saving us the unpleasantness of a Republican son-in-law."

"Well, Simon, we might get a son-in-law with a worse fault than votin' the Republican ticket. Let's not ridicule the Republicans now. They have done all right so far. Wait till they do wrong."

"Cynthia, you are not the loyal Populist that you used to be, I'm sorry to say. You seem to think that everything grand and good comes from McKinley. You seem to have the impression that he was the hero of Manila, but I tell you that man's name is Dewey. Now, Dewey, no doubt, is a great man. I'd just like to know what his politics is. I'll bet he's Populist."

"Well, I suppose that when Schley or Sampson sink that other fleet we'll have another hero."

"Yes, if they ever do, but they haven't found them yet. They don't seem to be in any hurry about it, either. They're drawing big pay, and they're not anxious to find the fleet very quick. I haven't any faith in them or McKinley, either, but George Dewey is all right so far as I know."

Political Simon got very impatient, and spent most of the time fault finding.

CHAPTER VII.—VINNIE GREY'S REMARKABLE SPEECH.

Another autumn arrived. The Spanish-American war had ended. Cervera's fleet had been sunk in almost as miraculous a manner as the Asiatic fleet had been. We were now a bigger nation than ever before, for the war had extended our dominions, by Spain ceding to us Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Also the Cubans had been given their freedom. We also had avenged the Maine! What a blessing it had been to those islands to exchange Spanish rule for American!

Simon was glad we had been at war, because, he said, it had made better prices for farmers' products.

He had never accumulated money faster than since McKinley's election. The reasons he gave for good times were the scarcity of farmers' products and the late war. Instead of going to the poorhouse they enjoyed luxuries in their own remodeled home.

Boonsville had just given Glen Harrington and the other soldier boys, just returned from Cuba, a reception.

Vinnie's term as superintendent of schools was almost over and the Greys wondered if the Populist convention would renominate her. It seemed evident that they would, for she had given perfect satisfaction.

* * *

It was time for the convention, and Simon was once more a delegate. He was as enthusiastic as ever, and eager to know whether Vinnie would be renominated or not.

Vinnie herself was interested and determined to attend the convention. It had been whispered to her that she would again receive the nomination, and for this reason she wished to be present. She had no desire to have her name printed on another Populist ticket.

The convention hall was filled with delegates from different parts of the county. Vinnie was attired in a neat becoming dress. Her handsome face seemed more brilliant than ever. She was an intelligent, noble-looking girl. Strangers would never have supposed her to be Simon's daughter.

She viewed the convention of Populist delegates with keen interest. It seemed to her that they were lacking in the old-time enthusiasm. Was it possible that they, like herself, were beginning to realize that Republican times were not so bad after all, and were not anxious for a change?

The chairman called the meeting to order, and after the necessary introductory business had been attended to, they proceeded with the nomination of the several candidates. Finally the chairman announced that a nomination for county superintendent was in order.

"Will some one make a nomination for superintendent?" the chairman said.

A man from the Boonsville delegation arose. "I believe," he said, "that it is the will of this convention to give our present superintendent the nomination again. I make a motion that we give Miss Vinnie Grey the nomination for county superintendent." And then the crowd yelled.

The motion was seconded.

"Any one else wish to make a nomination for this office?" said the chairman; but the crowd was silent.

"Then I suppose it is the will of this convention to choose Miss Grey unanimously by acclamation. Will some one kindly make a motion to that effect?"

Instantly Vinnie had arisen in the rear of the room and said in a clear voice:

"Mr. Chairman."

"Miss Grey," said the chairman.

"The gentlemen of this convention have been very kind to me. I thank them very much, but I cannot accept the nomination."

Vinnie's declaration was a surprise to all, and was followed by a laugh.

"She's just gassin'," said one.

"Wants to be coaxed," said another.

"Nominate her anyway," said a third.

"What's the reason you won't accept it?" said a fourth.

"Order!" shouted the chairman, but his voice seemed to be unheard.

To pacify them, Vinnie rose again.

"Miss Grey," said the chairman.

"Mr. Chairman, the gentlemen of this convention seem anxious to know the reason why I will not accept the nomination. May I have the privilege of telling them?"

The chairman, seeing that everyone was eager to hear what she wished to say, gave her that privilege. Vinnie's remarkable speech was as follows:

"To begin with, gentlemen, I have lost all faith in the Populist party. It has ceased to be a party of reform, if it ever was one. I do not wish to criticise the gentlemen of this convention, but I mean the Populist party as a whole. It is almost entirely composed of fault-finders, men who are never satisfied with anything. You know as well as I do that we are having good times, yet how many men in the Populist party are willing to acknowledge it? If you find one, ten chances to one he will say it is because of 'supply and demand,' or the late war, or something else; the government has nothing to do with it. Now, suppose this is true. Just trace that same man back to a few short years ago, before our last Presidential election. He would then have told you that 'supply and demand' had nothing to do with the regulation of prices, and that nothing could bring good times with gold for our standard money. You know as well as I do how they told us that the rich men would get richer and the poor poorer; that we would all be slaves if McKinley was elected. Now we know that was not the truth, for no man is more independent to-day than the farmer.

"The laboring man has no excuse for being idle now. There is plenty of work and good pay. Factories by the hundred have opened, giving men employment. They earn plenty of money and can now afford to buy the farmers' beef and pork. Ah, yes, it is supply and demand, but there wouldn't be such a demand were it not for our new protection law enacted by our Republican congress. Those men who traveled over this country, persuading men to join their so-called reform party, were false prophets. Would you continue to believe them? You had better trust the sure captain, who never lost a ship. When this People's Independent party started as a party of reform, we were all anxious to join it. We were honest enough to wish to be on the side of reform, but, oh, gentlemen, time has proven that we don't need free silver.

"Permit me to make a prophecy. Two more years and we shall have another Presidential election, and this Populist party, which claims to be a party of reform, will find something new to excite the people with. They will tell you there is something else that needs reforming, but I pray you, gentlemen, if you do not understand it better than you did the silver question, let it alone. Free silver will soon cease to be your hobby, for we all now know that we don't need that. They can't deceive us that way any more. I do not know what the cry will be, but it will have to be something new. I hope the gentlemen here assembled will reason in your minds that the man who deceived you once may deceive you again. Many of those who voted for free silver didn't know what free silver meant, and, believing that these Populist speakers and papers told them, thought it was their only salvation. They have been very pleasantly saved without it, and ought to know better now.

"Suppose a foreigner came to this country and he didn't understand the English language, and some people told him that he was a slave; that he'd never get rich until a cyclone struck him.

"Why, if he believed what they told him, he'd probably pray night and day for a cyclone to come. If he was wise, he'd first find out what a cyclone meant, then he might come to a different conclusion; but if he made no study of the subject, no investigation, of course he would never understand until a cyclone did strike him; then he would learn to his sorrow what it meant, and he would curse the men who deceived him.

"Now, these men who deceived us by saying we couldn't have good times without free silver, were false prophets. Let's not believe them any longer, but change our politics. Let's treat those gentlemen right who have brought good times to our door, and who have saved our country's honor in time of war.

"You, gentlemen, who are favered with power to vote, I beg of you to vote sensibly. There is no one more contemptable than the hypocrite. If you believe one way and vote another you are committing a sin before God. I beg of you to reason for yourselves and then vote as you conscientiously believe to be right, no matter what others think. Some people if they find they are wrong, won't acknowledge it, but a truly honest, upright or Christian man is glad to confess his mistake.

"We should not be foolish like the old woman, that owned a goose which laid a golden egg every day. Her neighbor told her to kill the goose and she would find it full of golden eggs. Now this old woman was prospering, but she wasn't satisfied, so she did as they advised her. She killed the goose, but to her sorrow there were no golden eggs to be found; so she didn't even have the goose left, because of her foolish greed.

"Let us not do as she did, but let us be satisfied with the good times we now have.

"You all know now why I will not accept the nomination so kindly offered me. I thank you," she said as she resumed her seat.

Every one had listened spellbound to Vinnie's remarkable speech. No one ever suspected that she had oratorical ability, nor that she was not a Populist.

All eyes now turned toward Simon, as he arose to his feet.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I feel duty-bound to make this announcement before this assemblage of wise men. I must disown all traitors in my family. I have always tried to treat my children right, and to train them up in the way they should go, but I see my efforts have been in vain. This daughter I have always loved; she was at one time the pride of our family, but if she has turned out to be a cold-hearted traitor and have her name written with those infernal goldbugs, who could blame me if I disowned her? I will therefore say to Miss Vinnie Grey, with the honorable convention for witness, that you are no longer a welcome guest at the home of your father; that you shall never enter my house again, nor plant your feet on my land, nor come where I can ever look into your face. I have no use for traitors, even if they bear the honorable name of Grey."

To be Continued.

Obliging Boy.

Elderly Spinster (horrified)—Little boy, aren't you ashamed to go in bathing in such a public place with such a bathing suit as that on?

Small boy—Yes'm, but me mother makes me wear it. I'll take it off, though, if you'll promise not to say nothing to her about it.—Leslie's Weekly.

Of Course.

No man proposes to remain single. When he proposes he expects to get married.—Philadelphia Record.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Weather Forecasts.

M. R., Lawrenceville, Pa.: There is no scientific forecast of the weather possible for a greater length of time than 48 hours ahead; and to do this there must be telegraphic reports as to barometer, thermometer, humidity and direction of wind from points all over the country.

Any man who attempts to forecast for a month or more ahead is a fraud pure and simple. He may write a lot of bosh which the unlearned take for scientific discussion, but it is only for the purpose of covering up his fraud. And any man who pretends to forecast weather from the position of the planets is also a fraud. The moon and planets have no more to do with the weather than has the Pope of Rome or Emperor of Abyssinia. All these pretended forecasts are simply guesses. Once in a while he hits it, by a lucky guess. That is all there is in it.

Electricity.

"How is electricity generated in the clouds during a thunder storm?"—J. H. A., Ottumwa, Iowa.

That is one of the matters which science has not yet penetrated. One theory is that the electricity is the result of the atmospheric disturbances; the other, that it is the cause. We must be patient, and wait until the matter is found out by research. It has been but little over a century since Franklin discovered that lightning and electricity are the same; yet look at the progress in electrical science since then! The next century will see discoveries along the same line of which we now do not even dream.

Moss on Roof.

F. C., Las Cassas, Tenn., has our thanks for this answer to a recent query:

"A correspondent asks what will prevent moss from growing on shingle roofs? Thirty years ago my roof (cedar shingles) was covered with moss. While repairing the top of one of the chimneys, I scraped a thick coat of moss off the roof. The brick mason said that the next time it was wet, to sprinkle the roof with lime. I did this twice. The roof became exquisitely smooth and nice, and remained so for many years."

Dog Hides.

"Is tanned dog hide of any value? If so please say something of some good method as we have quite a surplus of dogs."—S. S. P., Casey, Tenn.

Dog skin is used for many purposes. It is better to sell the skins to dealers, instead of tanning them yourself. Hide dealers in any city will buy them. If, however, you wish to tan them, here is a method that will tan them, or sheep pelts with the wool on, or any kind of fine skins: Cut off all useless parts, scrape off all fat, etc., from the flesh inside, and soak in water until the skin is soft. Then mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and sulphate of soda, with enough water to make a thin paste; spread this over the inside of the skin, double it, flesh side inward, and put in a cool place. After 24 hours, wash the skin clean in warm water and apply a mixture of 2 parts sal soda, 1 part borax, and 4 parts hard white soap, which are all melted together. Fold the skin again, and put in a warm place for 24 hours. Then dissolve, in hot water, 4 parts alum, 8 parts salt and 2 parts saleratus; let the skin soak in it 12 hours; then wring out, and hang up to dry. When nearly dry, work the skin over a beam until soft and dry. The softness depends on the amount of working.

The Gold Standard.

"Did President McKinley, at any time during his administration, send a commission to England to do away with the gold standard? If so, why?"—N. D. L., Cygnet, O.

You have things somewhat mixed. The Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896 adopted a resolution in the platform declaring that, if a Republican President were elected, we should endeavor to get the great commercial nations of the world, all of whom use the gold standard, to admit silver coinage at a ratio that would make it equal to gold; but if they could not agree to joint action, then the Republicans would adhere to the gold standard. In fulfillment of this pledge, a commission was sent, which visited the capitals of France, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Russia and Great Britain. None were willing to take up silver. So the currency law of last March was passed.

Pay of Army Officers.

J. M., Meridian, Miss.: In time of war all officers of the regular army have their salaries raised 20 per cent. This is why there is a discrepancy in the sums you have seen published. The following table gives the yearly salaries of the commissioned officers of the regular army, as they are now, the 20 per cent being added ever since war was declared:

Major general	$9,575
Brigadier general	6,875
Colonel	4,375
Lieutenant colonel	3,750
Major	3,125
Captain, mounted	2,500
Captain, not mounted	2,250
Regimental adjutant	2,250
Regimental quartermaster	2,250
First lieutenant, mounted	2,000
First lieutenant, not mounted	1,875
Second lieutenant, mounted	1,875
Second lieutenant, not mounted	1,750
Regimental chaplain	1,875
Regimental surgeon	3,125
Assistant surgeon	2,000

A private soldier receives $15.50 a month; ordnance sergeants, $42.50; hospital stewards, $56.25, and aiding hospital stewards, $31.25.

The Filipinos.

"Some claim and others deny that this government intends to give the Filipinos their independence after they become capable of self government. Please inform me whether they intend to ever do so or not."—J. D. B., Indianola, Iowa.

Why ask such a question? If you will think a moment, you will see a future event like that must depend upon circumstances and changes that the future will bring. There is no one can say what will be done, because the constitution puts all territory in the exclusive control of Congress. Can you tell what Congress is going to do a dozen or fifty years in the future?

McKinley's Chances.

"Please tell me if you think McKinley will be re-elected or not. Hurrah for sound money and protection."—J. L. M., Wesley, Tenn.

We certainly believe so. We can not believe the people of this country are willing to vote against the present prosperity of the country, and endure the hard times which followed Cleveland's election in 1889—and bring about a repetition of them.

The Finns.

"Why are the Finns classed as Mongolians by some authorities? There are many Finns in this section, and nearly all are of fair complexion, with light hair and bleu eyes, and no marked difference in feature from other white people. I have always heard them referred to as Scandinavians. Please explain."—H. E. H., Astoria, Oregon.

The Finns belong to the Mongolian race, and have the distinctive characteristics of it. The Finns, Lapps, the Osmanlis of Turkey and the Magyars of Hungary, are the only Mongol races in Europe. The skin is yellowish, with either a white or a brown tinge; face round; eyes small, sometimes oblique; the cheek bones protrude; the nose is broad and lips thick.

The people you call Finns may be from Finland, but they are evidently Scandinavians by race.

Samuel Kirkham.

"Please give a sketch of the life of Samuel Kirkham, the grammarian."—B. M., Beattysville, Ky.

We are sorry we can not. The biographical cyclopedias and similar works make no mention of him.

Low Tariffs and Revenue.

"In an argument with a Democrat I stated that the McKinley bill produced more reenue than the Wilson bill. Which is right? Also, I stated that there was never a free trade law enacted that produced an era of prosperity."—T. G. L., Smithville, Tenn.

As to the first, you are certainly right. The Wilson tariff law was in operation 35 months. The total revenue under it for that time was $950,000,000. It created a deficit of $105,000,000. The total receipts for the first 35 months of the Dingley law, exclusive of war revenue, was $1,149,000,000, producing a surplus for that time of $57,000,000.

The United States never prospered under a low tariff, and has always done so under a protective tariff.

Persimmon Beer.

"Can you give me a recipe for making persimmon beer?"—A. A., Caruthersville, Mo.

We can not, but submit the question to our readers for reply.

Falling Hair.

A. C. C., Colfax, Iowa: The falling out of hair follows many diseases, especially fevers. In such cases, it grows in again. But the slow, steady falling out due to oncoming baldness is without known remedy. Baldness has been discovered to be due to a species of bacteria which grows in the hair-sheath, around the roots of the hair, and below the surface of the skin. Medicine applied to the surface does not reach them, otherwise it would be easy to destroy them and save the hair.

Bryan's Regiment.

J. K. W., Fremont, Neb., has our thanks for the following:

"I noticed in The Blade an answer to a question as to whether Bryan's regiment ever went to Cuba. I would answer, yes. It was there simply as an army of occupation, not having been in any engagements. However, the odium that has been brought to bear on these young recruits by the sudden resignation of their colonel, was very ungrateful, as above all others he was the leading element that caused them to leave home and kindred and many to sacrifice their precious lives in the southern hospitals. There was a time when his very presence was an inspiration, but was not after this act. While the noble boys are in possession of an honorable discharge, they are more or less, vehement in denouncing this flagrant act. I don't think I exaggerate the position when I say that eighty per cent of this regiment will cast their vote for McKinley at the coming election."

"Gone Up Salt River."

A. W. K., Lansing, Mich.: The following is said to be the origin of the above phrase:

"Many years ago, before the war, in fact, a politician and officeseeker living in Pike county, Missouri, through which the Salt River finds its way to the Mississippi, was a candidate for the legislature. Being defeated at the election, he moved into Rails, the next county up the river, where he again tried his fortune at the polls, was again defeated and again moved up the river.

"In Monroe county he was a third time defeated, but, still undaunted, he canvassed Shelby county in his next attempt, with as little success as he had achieved lower down the stream. rom Shelby county he moved to Macon, with the same result. When any one made inquiries as to his whereabouts he was said to have 'gone up Salt River.'"

Grape Wine.

In reply to a recent query for a recipe for making grape wine in small quantities we have to thank a reader for the following replies:

"For each gallon of juice, 1 quart rain water; dissolve 3 lbs. light brown sugar; put in a keg with a siphon and let it ferment until it quits bubbling; let it stand 1 or 2 days, and rack off and bottle; wire cork; set neck down; keep in a cool place."

"Pick your grapes off the stems, put in a clean vessel, pour boiling water to cover grapes; let stand till cool; mash them well; then let stand for 24 to 36 hours; strain through a cloth or sack; put in a keg, and to every gallon of juice add from 2 to 4 pounds of sugar, according to taste; set your keg on end, and fill full up to top of hole in end of keg; keep well filled up with juice kept for that purpose, till done working; then bung tight and keep in a cool place; add a quart of alcohol to every 2 gallons if desired for strength. The older the wine the better."

The Silver Danger.

"Please explain. In your issue of Sept. 6, 1900, you have an editorial, 'Silver Danger Is Real.' Heretofore, for the past three years, you have said the silver issue is dead."—O. C., Albia, Iowa.

The silver issue was defeated so decisively in 1896, and the prosperity following that is so great, that we did not suppose it possible the silver issue would again be taken up in earnest. But this has been done. Bryan's howl about "imperialism" is simply to cover the silver issue. Read what McKinley and Roosevelt say about it in their letters of acceptance.

That "First Monday."

"Will you please inform me through the columns of The Blade what occurs on the first Monday of every December?"—J. M. C., Solon, Tenn.

Well, there will no doubt quite a number of events occur on that date; children will be born, people will die, couples will get married; but probably what the person who asked you the question was thinking of was Article 1, Section 4, Clause 2 of the constitution of the United States, which says:

"The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day."

Losses in Civil War.

M. C., Unadilla, N. Y.: The number of men killed in the civil war on the Union side is not known accurately. The number given varies, according to different authorities, from 65,000 to 85,000. There were 2,262 distinct battles and engagements. We lost 73 Union generals killed in action and 35 died of disease. The total number of Union officers killed was 6,355. The number of gunshot wounds treated in hospitals was 235,585. The number of gunshot wounded who died in hospital was 33,653. The wounded who did not die immediately from the effect of wounds was 275,175.

The total number of deaths was as follows, according to the best estimates that can be made—that is, deaths directly during the war: Killed on the field or died of mortal wounds, 110,070; of disease, 199,720; deaths from all other causes, 49,738, making a total of 359,528. It is now generally understood that this does not include all who died in Southern prisons, although those are included in the number died of disease, and that instead of 359,000 the aggregate should be close to 400,000. Soon after the war the estimate of the number who died in prison was very much below the actual number. Subsequently a corrected estimate was made, but even that was believed to be below the actual number.

Hawaii's Delegates.

"I have heard it said that the delegate to the last Democratic national convention from Hawaii was a negro. Is it so?"—O. P. W., Yellow Creek, N. C.

Certainly it is so. The Hawaiian delegates were all natives; and the natives of Hawaii belong to the negro race—to the Papuan branch of that race. They are about the color of mulattoes, hae a distinctively negro face, with wavy, jet black hair. This writer was at Kansas City and conversed with these delegates.

Queer Question.

"What would be the duty on $100 worth of produce shipped from Porto Rico to the United States in dollars and cents? One of about the best posted Democrats in Bowdon says it would be $15; I think he is wrong."—M. L. R., Bawden, Ga.

Such a question does not admit of answer. The duties on imports are not the same. No two articles pay the same duty. Then, most duties are specific—that is, so much per yard, pound, ton or bushel, without reference to the price. So your Democratic friend is utterly wrong in his guess.

For instance, the two largest products of Porto Rico are sugar and tobacco. The duty on sugar begins at sugar not above No. 16, Dutch standard, in color, and testing by the polariscope not over 75 degrees. This pays 95 one-hundredths of a cent per pound, with an addition of 35 one-thousandths of a cent a pound for every additional degree shown by the polariscope. You understand No. 16 is a dark brown, impure sugar. The polariscope shows the percentage of pure sugar. The above rates are the Dingley rates; and Porto Rican sugar pays only 15 per cent of them.

On tobacco the rate is: Wrapper and filler tobacco, mixed, and all leaf tobacco, if unstemmed, $1.85 per pound; if stemmed, $2.50 per pound; filler alone, unstemmed, 35 cents a pound; stemmed, 50 cents a pound; all other tobacco, 55 cents a pound. Those are the Dingley rates. Porto Rican tobacco pays but 15 per cent of these rates.

The Potato.

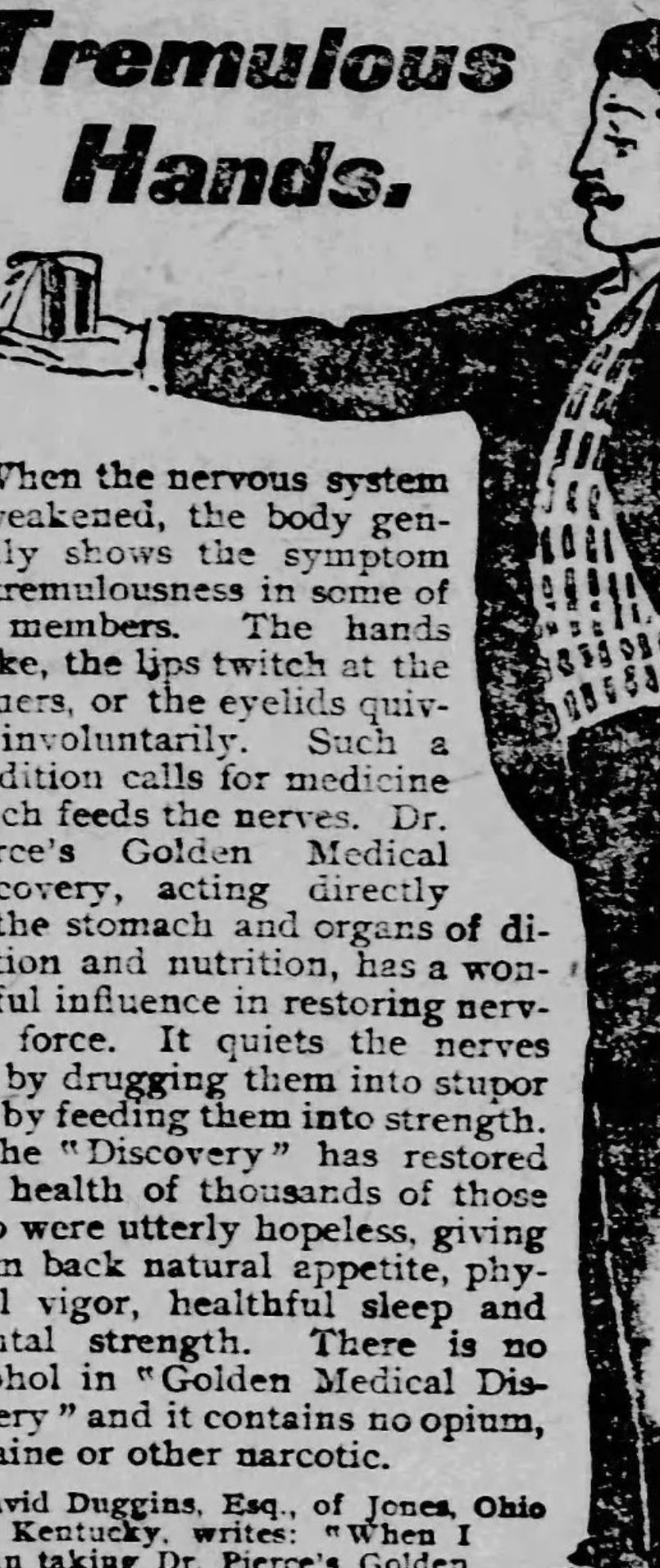
A. G. W., Lafayette, Ind.: The potato is not of Irish origin. It is a native of America, probably of the region from Mexico to Chile. The Spaniards are accredited with having introduced the potato into Europe from the neighborhood of Quito in the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was cultivated only as a curiosity and not as an article of diet. From Spain the cultivation of the potato spread to Netherlands, Burgundy and Italy. Hawkins, a slave trader, introduced the potato from Virginia into Ireland in 1565, and Sir Francis Drake into England in 1585. Neither introduction attracted much notice and until Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the tuber into England it was not cultivated as an article of food. Gradually it began to be grown as an article of food for cattle and swine, but in 1663 the Royal society took up the matter and prepared for extensive cultivation to prevent famine. Ireland led in this cultivation with evident advantage to the people. About the end of the seventeenth century potato cultivation was introduced into Lancashire and soon spread all over England. It was not until the eighteenth century that the potato was cultivated in Germany, beginning in Saxony. In Germany the government took an interest in it and promoted it by compulsory regulations. The Irish potato is a term used to distinguish the common (solanum tuberosum) from the sweet potato (convolvulus batata), and Webster says because it is a favorite article of food in Ireland.

Miscellaneous.

A. T. H., Wreford, Kan.: Probably there is a premium on California gold half dollars, but we are not sure.

S. V. R., Bacchus, Tenn.: We do not know.

W. K. S., Madrid, Mo.: According to the Postal Guide, there are in the United States three postoffices named St. Helen—one each in Michigan, Oregon and Washington. There are three St. Helenas, and one St. Helens. Your other questions are barred under the rules above.



Tremulous Hands.

When the nervous system is weakened, the body generally shows the symptom of tremulousness in some of its members. The hands shake, the lips twitch at the corners, or the eyelids quiver involuntarily. Such a condition calls for medicine which feeds the nerves. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acting directly on the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, has a wonderful influence in restoring nervous force. It quiets the nerves not by drugging them into stupor but by feeding them into strength.

The "Discovery" has restored the health of thousands of those who were utterly hopeless, giving them back natural appetite, physical vigor, healthful sleep and mental strength. There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it contains no opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

David Duggins, Esq., of Jones, Ohio Co., Kentucky, writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I had nervous or general debility of three years' duration. I took three bottles of the 'Discovery.' During the time I was taking it my sleep became more refreshing and I gained fifteen pounds weight, and also gained strength every day."

Free, on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*, Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, 1008 pages. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps in cloth binding to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED SOME SPAGHETTI SEED

Samuel R. Ireland is one of the foremost lawyers of Washington and loves a good story as well as he loves a good dinner, which is saying a good deal. He relates a good anecdote about a genial and ingenious old presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal church south, who was a townsman of his back in Kentucky. When he appeared in Mr. Ireland's office at Washington one day the lawyer was cordial to the old preacher, took him to all the interesting places of the capital and in the evening had him to dine at the home of a lady in the official circle, who would rather decorate her table with quaint, homely characters than with notables. Spaghetti was one of the dishes served, and the old man took to it with amazing celerity. Put very much at his ease by the gracious ways of his hostess, he asked her for and polished off another plateful of the Italian paste.

"I WISH, MA'AM, YOU'D TELL ME WHAT'S THE NAME OF THAT DISH I'VE JUST BEEN EATING."

Sighing contentedly as he finished, he remarked:

"I wish, ma'am, you'd tell me what's the name of that dish I've just been eating."

"That's spaghetti, elder," said the hostess, "an Italian dish."

"So?" said the elder. "Well, it's real good and I wish before I go you'd give me some of the seed. Chances are that we can grow the stuff in Kentucky."

Not Amused.

Uncle Jabez—Oh, no! everybody ain't laughin' at Reuben for buyin' the green goods. He wishes everybody was.

Uncle Hiram—How's that?

Uncle Jabez—Well, his wife ain't.—Puck.

At the Rear.

"I lost ten on Hoodoo Saturday."

"Yes? Couldn't carry so much weight I suppose?"

"No—and he was carrying my money."—Puck.

Out for a Lark.

"What are you up so early for?" asked the old hawk.

"Oh, just for a lark," replied the young bird, using one claw for a toothpick. "And I got him, too."—Philadelphia Record.

"THE VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATED FISTS."

New Facts Concerning the So-Called Boxers---Strange Beliefs of Its Members.

The current number of the Open Court, a Chicago magazine, has an article on the Chinese troubles, written by Rev. George T. Candlin. This gentleman is a Christian missionary of wide Oriental experience and an authority on the Chinese language and literature. He has resided for many years in the remotest parts of China, and laterly at Tong Shan, in the far north, which for some years has been a center of Boxer disturbances. His experience telling him the danger of remaining, he escaped just as the recent outbreak was beginning, and is now at Nagasaki, Japan.

The name Boxer, he says, is anadmissible. The association names itself, in its placards, either I Ho Chuen or I Ho T'uan. The first character, I, means "volunteer," and ho means "combined" or "associated." Chuen means "the first," while tuan signifies a guard or train-band. Hence the real name is the Volunteer Associated Fists or Volunteer Associated Train-bands.

Mr. Candlin says their object is nothing less than the expulsion of all foreigners and all things foreign from China. Especially are its members bitter against foreign religions. This is because the missionaries pervade the whole interior of the country; their converts are now, for the first time, respectable in point of numbers, and very desirous of foreign intercourse; and because the Boxers understand fully that the Christian religion is a true transforming force, which, if permitted to grow, will revolutionize China. The hatred is most intense against the Roman Catholics because they have been longest established and most numerous and have done more to protect and aid their converts in cases of litigation than the Protestant missions.

The Boxers desire everything foreign to be driven out—merchants and merchandise, machine shops, railways, telegraphs, guns and rifles. The empress dowager and high nobles of the empire are said to be associated with it, yet it assails the emperor and his high officials in its publications.

The spread of this secret society begins in a new town in a most singular manner. Wherever its begins its work, the first evidence is seeing children from 10 to 20 practicing the peculiar evolutions called, for want of a better name, the "Boxer drill." This consists of violent contortions of the body, accompanied by the repetition of words supposed to act as charms. This exercise appears to induce a state of trance, during which the person is suposed to deliver occult message respecting the movement. On resuming the normal, he is said to be unconscious of anything he has said.

Men are never seen in the Boxer movements until rioting commences. That children are the only ones apparently concerned is one reason the society has been treated lightly for so long a time, and why Chinese officials were inactive in checking it. Mandarins would not arrest young boys and girls for what appeared child's play. Until the Boxers appear in arms, it seems to be an affair among children. The latter, in the drill, are not merely aping the doings of their elders in secret. They are plastic subjects to the strange trance induced by the "drill," and utter the mystic messages from the gods to their elders.

Mr. Candlin says their supposed possession of supernatural power appears somehow to be conected with the marriage ceremony. He has not been able to clear up the point, but knows it exists. Early marriage is practiced in China, and the marriageable age tallies with that of the youths engaged in the drill. The movement involves the idea of a revelation, and this appears to be connected in some way with marriage. The phrase on Boxer placards, "hung teng chao," means "the enlightenment of the bridal chamber."

The Boxer placards are a feature of their mysterious literature. From them it is gathered that the Boxers believe that the present is the time when power from Heaven is to rescue China from the clutches of all foreigners and the defilements of all foreign innovations. This is done by sending down from heaven uncounted legions of invisible soldiers, generally spoken of as "swordsmen." These are believed to "possess" men in order to effect their purpose. The Boxer "drill" is believed to induce "possession" by one of these spiritual warriors, and that persons so "possessed" become invulnerable and invincible in battle.

There is no one in China, says Mr. Candlin, "high or low, friend or foe to the Boxers, from the Empress Dowager downward, who does not believe in the reality and power of this so-called possession."

Here is the translation of a Boxer placard, which was posted in Yangshan about June 15 last. It ascribes the want of rain to the presence of foreigners. Last spring was terribly dry, with increasing wind, and famine was in prospect:

"It is not generally known that the reason why there is no rain this year is that, on the 4th day of the 5th month, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, the Volunteer Associated Fists will entreat the god of fire to descend and burn the Protestant Christian church. The Volunteer Associated Fists will have swordsmen rolling in. If any one doubts this, let him observe the duststorms now blowing.

"Buddha the Illuminated is manifesting his sacred character to Governor Yu of Shantung, and in a dream has given the sacred word that on the 4th day of the 5th month no fire is to be kindled. Those who are accustomed to be in close proximity to fire must remain still for the first five days, and will thus escape disaster from fire. The Volunteer Associated Fists on this account publish the present circular. Those who distribute many copies will save many lives, while those who distribute few will save few."

Everything points to the existence of a very powerful inner council which, in profound secrecy, matures the plans by which the society works. It has been hatched in Buddhist monasteries and the purlieus of yamens. This council concocts the placards, sends men to work up the bands in various districts, and has men of powerful influence in it who bring over to its side the gentry of districts and to silence the officials.

"In Union There is Strength."

True strength consists in the union, the harmonious working together, of every part of the human organism. This strength can never be obtained if the blood is impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard prescription for purifying the blood.

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Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty-three years we have distilled the best whiskey made and sold it direct to consumers. We have thousands of customers in every state and want more; we therefore make the following

Proposition:

We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

REFERENCES:—Third Nat'l Bank, Dayton, State Nat'l Bank, St. Louis, or any of the Express Companies.

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P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—Ed.

The Man Who Talked About Hosses.

"There's a world full of favorites, me boy, but the hoss is the greatest of 'em all." The man in the striped shirt tilted his chair back and relighted his half-smoked cigar. There were four of them sitting around the corridor cuspidor, and the home-coming of Cresceus and his "foah an' three-quartahs" mark started the talk.

"Speaking of race horses," remarked another man in the party, "I don't suppose you fellows ever were asked why race tracks in this country are round." Everybody looked interested. "Don't know, eh? Well, that's nothing new—no, it isn't to keep the horses in front of the grand stand or to avoid distance. Tell you. The hoss looks down a straightaway course, and he hasn't the heart to go the distance. A running horse will work as well straightaway as in a circle, but the trotting hoss—never. A runner knows his wind and endurance, but with the slower-gaited hoss it's different. On a round track he is always finishing. He don't know where the end is. When the driver warms 'im up, he lets 'im out going by the judges' stand, and stops and turns around when he's on the half stretch. That confuses the horse, but if he slackens at all, it will be at this point. It's a good idea not to let 'em learn a track too well—keeps 'em [illegible]. No, boys, this very fact has put the kite tracks out of business," and he blew a wreath of smoke, "the stretch is too long, and the hoss loses heart."

"Well, now, lemme tell ye something," broke out a thin-faced chap with a hollow voice. "I might give you a hot one when I say that the horses of to-day are not so much faster than the older ones, who are in green fields and babbling brooks. Lemme tell ye. Breeders don't develop so much speed in horses as they do endurance—good wind, ye know. 'Nother thing is an improvement in the guys who drive and the racing paraphernalia——"

"Oh, I don't know about that," interrupted Striped Shirt. "The pneumatic sulky isn't much easier in draft, and even people who are accustomed to driving at a fast gait—why, say, not one in a thousand could stand to ride behind a hoss at a twenty gait. Why, it shakes you all to pieces—it's endurance in the man, too, I want to tell."

"Track followers, me boys," and he glanced at his shirt bosom, "care more for a 2:20 trot than they do for a horse that goes out for extreme low records. The game is in the scoring. There's the thing that catches the practiced eye. Now, in the twenty trot, for instance, understan', the heats are won and lost in the scoring. It's the finessing, the figgering' for a hundred purposes, but the hosses in the ten class—you can't run the risk of scoring; they might wear out. Got to let 'em go."

"I recollect a little incident that happened down in Louisville in the old racing days," remarked the man who had been sitting quietly by. "In those days was Cuspert Bullet, a typical southern gentleman and admirer of horse flesh—racers especially. He was a big man, good dresser and generous. He had a peculiar lisp that would have raised a dude's credit in a cigarette raid.

"Bullet was sitting with a number of friends in the grand stand one day at the races. He did not seem to be taking much interest in the events, and at last one of the party rallied him mildly upon his evident disinterest.

"'I've made a book on these races, and I can't lose, no matter the result,' explained the genteel Cuspert.

"One of the party figured that Bullett stood to lose $500, no matter what the result would be.

Cuspert meditated a moment. "'I'll bet $500 there isn't a bigger fool in the grand stand than I am,' he shouted, jumping up.

"A fellow with a Presbyterian beard looked around from his seat below.

"'Say, mister,' he bawled out; 'if you ain't Cuspert Bullett, I'll be dodgasted if I don't take that bet.'

"That reminds me of ex-Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky," commenced the first man. "You remember, he was elected by a popular howl. The old governor was very sympathetic, and you know he pardoned about half the population from behind iron bars. Women would go to him, and a few tears would cry a man out of the pen. Well, he was mighty popular with petitioners, but the staid, law-abiding citizens who had suffered through the misdeeds of some of the jailbirds were greatly aggrieved. It was a great racing day in Louisville, and Governor Blackburn was the center of a group in the grand stand. While the laughter and converse were at their height, an Italian fruit vender picked his way carefully over to the party and stepped up in front of the governor. Without a word, he commenced selecting the best-looking 'banans and oranga' from his stock and gravely laid them in the astonished official's lap. Then, in a high voice and with a dramatic gesture, he commenced: 'Gretta de man, gretta de man den Caesar; gretta de man den de Napoleone; gretta de Garibaldi; gretta de Lincolno;' with a mighty flourish; 'he setta ever' boda free.' The grand stand roared."

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Distemper in Horse.

J. L. D., West Virginia: All catarrhal affections are classed by horse owners under the common head of distemper. Your horse should be kept in a comfortable stall, away from draughts of air. Give him 1 oz. pulverized saltpeter in his drinking water once a day for two days. Follow with this: Sulphate of copper, ¾ oz.; powdered gentian root, 1½ ozs.; pulverized ginger, 6 drachms. Mix and divide into 8 powders, giving one night and morning in feed. Good, wholesome food only should be given. Smoke will relieve the accumulation in the nostrils, but it is not so good as milk of sulphur and charcoal. Mix ½ oz. of the milk of sulphur with ½ ounce of charcoal. Burn this in an open receptacle and let the horse inhale the fumes for half an hour. If it cause much coughing, it must be diluted with air by opening the stable door. Care must be taken while burning the mixture that no straw is near by, as it might set fire to the stable. Remember not to keep the horse in the fumes if he coughs much. Regarding the best horse book, the editor cannot undertake to advise you as there are many authors.

Horse Foundered.

E. L., South Dakota: Your horse has founder, or laminitis, and it should have been attended to right away. This disease may be caused in different ways. Drinking cold water after being heated by driving is a fruitful cause. Your horse was no doubt attacked by it after driving him on a hot day and giving him too much cold water after you put him in to feed. You should give him a pint of raw linseed oil, and afterward give him one ounce of pulverized saltpeter in drinking water once a day for three days. Stand him for an hour in water, that is quite warm, every day for at least 10 days. Put a little mustard in the water. As long as his feet and legs, up to the knees, are in the water, it must be kept warm. When you take him from the water, bandage his legs with flannel. Stand him on a dirt floor. Before putting his feet in the water, take off his shoes. When you begin to shoe him, rub a little of this hoof ointment around the hoof twice a day: Spirits of turpentine, 4 ozs.; tar, 4 ozs.; whale oil, 8 ozs.

Sow-Suckling Pigs.

Mrs. S. H., Oklahoma Territory: The drain on a sow that is suckling pigs is very great, and she should have a liberal and regular supply of nutritious food. Give the sow all the milk or slops she will drink for the first week or ten days. If the little pigs scour, change the food of the sow. There is nothing better for her than skimmed milk, not too sour, and the next best thing is two quarts of fine middlings, scalded with two or three quarts of boiling water, and the pail afterwards filled up with water sufficient to cool it to the temperature of new milk. The warm water must be well stirred in before adding the cold water. Bran may be used as a change for the middlings.

After the first week or ten days, the sow should have richer food, say two quarts of fine middlings and a quart of oat or corn meal. Give her all she will eat. In a week or ten days give richer food. The sow should be relieved, as much as possible from the pigs sucking her. When the pigs are two weeks old, make a little shallow trough for them. Nail it to the floor, so that the pigs cannot upset it, and, if possible, put it where the sow cannot get at it. Then put in half a pint or so of sweet milk. Let them drink and waste what they will. Clean the trough every time before putting in fresh feed. Try to teach them early to eat their meals promptly. Give them a small handful of oats, or, better still, three or four tablespoonfuls of oatmeal, increasing the quantity daily. Never give more than they will eat up clean. If fed too much at once, it will produce scours. At three weeks old a litter of eight pigs will eat a quart of good oats four times a day. The pigs may remain with the sow until they are ten weeks or three months old, if well fed. If the sow is in good condition, she will take the boar in a week or two after the pigs are weaned. When the pigs are weaned, feed them four times a day. All pigs should be allowed a constant supply of fresh water.

Mare Slobbers.

Subscriber, Colorado: Slobbering may result from different causes. There are puffy swellings of the membrane of the mouth, lining the lips, just within the corners of the mouth. They are generally caused by the bearing rein being too tight. They are cured by cutting off a portion of the swelling with a pair of scissors or knife, and dressing with a little salt. Slobbering may be caused by the bit cutting or bruising the lips at the angles of the mouth. Get a new, easy bit in this case, and apply a little salt on the sores. The bit may do harm to the teeth, which should be carefully examined. Look under the tongue for sores. The trouble is evidently in the mouth, and not in the feed. Some horses acquire a habit of champing the bit and frothing.

Water Runs From Horse's Mouth.

G. A., Wisconsin: Examine your horse's teeth carefully. One or more of his teeth may be decayed, causing toothache. Horses suffer from toothache as well as human beings. If any of the teeth are decayed, they must be attended to at once. Also, look for a hard substance that may have lodged in his teeth. The teeth of a horse need to be examined frequently. Sometimes the teeth are broken by biting on small stones in the oats or hay. The mouth and tongue should also be carefully examined for sores.

Cow Does Not Chew Properly.

H. H. V. C., Michigan: Your do not say whether the cow swallows her cud without difficulty. If she does the green colored water that runs from her mouth while chewing, indicates that she has a sore spot on or under her tongue, or along the jaw. Examine her teeth to learn if there are any decayed or broken.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk.

J. B. C., Ohio: Bloody milk may be the result of tumors in the udder, blows, increase to richer and more abundant food, running while the bag is distended with milk, and other causes. Bathe the bag carefully with water as warm as the hand will bear, twice a day for four days, wiping dry afterward. If you are feeding heavily of rich food reduce it some. Give the cow a full pound of Epsom salts in three pints of tepid water, and after it has operated give her 1 oz. pulverized saltpeter in drinking water once a day for three days. Rub the udder carefully with camphorated lard. This may be done with the palm of the hand. Examine the hay or grass she eats to learn if there are any acrid plants in it, as these will bring on a case of bloody milk. The cow should be milked three times a day. Do not pull on the teats.

Cow Gives Milk With Blood in It.

T. G. P., Wyoming: See answer to J. B. C., Ohio, in this number of The Blade.

Chlorate of Potash for Colic.

C. D. Z., Missouri: Chlorate of potash is a stimulant, diuretic, refrigerant and antiseptic. Dose: Horse, 1 to 4 drachms; ass, 1 to 2 drachms; sheep, 20 to 40 grains, dog, 5 to 15 grains. It is not used in cas of colic. For wind colic, bicarbonate of soda is used. Formula: Bicarbonate of soda, a teaspoonful; water, a teacupful. Mix and give as one dose. A good colic remedy is: Sweet spirits of niter, 1 1-2 ozs.; tincture of opium, 1 oz.; extract of ginger, 1-2 oz.; water, 1 pint. Mix and give as one dose. One of the best known remedies for wind colic is given in the American Farmers' Stock Book, as follows: Chloroform, 1-2 oz.; linseed oil, 1 quart. Mix and give as one dose.

Received.

From the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster. Bulletin 118. Field experiments with wheat; comparison of varieties; thick and thin seeding; early and late seeding; deterioration of seed; spring wheat.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Monthly list of publications.

Poultry and Belgian Hare Standard for September. Kansas City.

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Part 19 This Week

Address all orders to THE PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

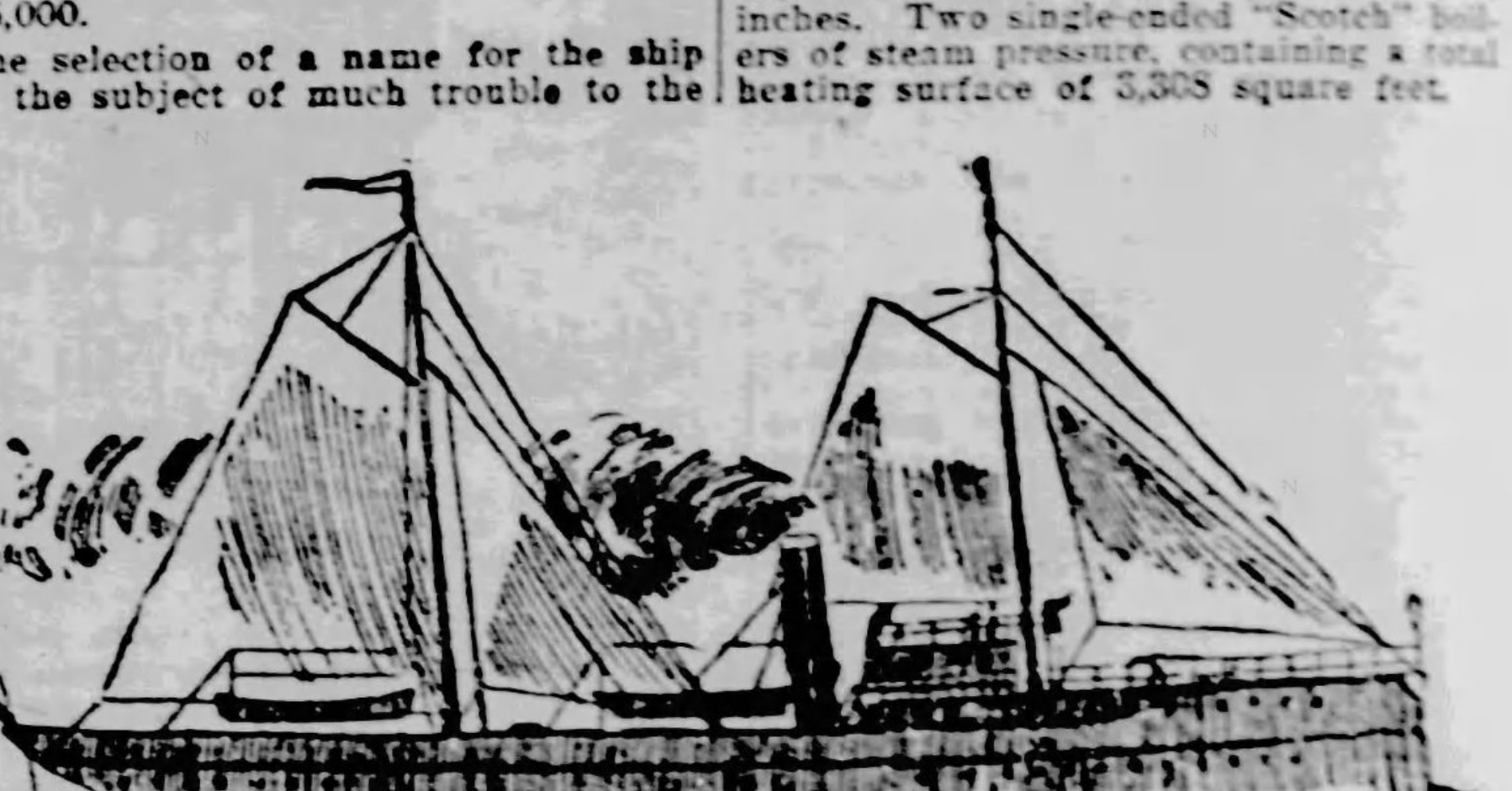
ALL CITIES WANT THE SHIP

Handsome Revenue Cutter Proposed for Lake Service.

The best equipped boat in the revenue service of the United States will be the proposed cutter Mackinaw, plans for which have been drawn in the office of the revenue marine service at Washington. It will surpass all other revenue cutters in speed and general equipment, and will cost between $150,000 and $175,000.

The selection of a name for the ship was the subject of much trouble to the treasury officials. Four states wanted to name the ship. Michigan wanted the honor. Wisconsin had a name for the ship, Illinois thought it was due to that state, and even Indiana wanted to be heard. The treasury officials finally settled upon Mackinaw, naming the ship after the island, which is neutral ground. Now the same war is on over the disposition of the boat. Each of the states mentioned above wants the ship assigned to a port within its borders. It is likely, however, that the Mackinaw will take the place of the Fessenden, which will be assigned to the lower lakes.

The Mackinaw will have a maximum spee dof 15 knots an hour. Length over all will be 178 feet, the beam will be [illegible] feet and the mean draft nine feet. The displacement tonnage will be 620 tons. The ship will be provided with a 12 K. W. electric light plant, and will have steam steering gear and steam windlass. The engine will be of the triple expansion type. The cylinders will be 17x27x43, with a stroke of all pistons of 24 inches. Two single-ended "Scotch" boilers of steam pressure, containing a total heating surface of 3,308 square feet.



NEW REVENUE CUTTER MACKINAW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thinning Peaches.

It costs just as much to basket and freight small, poor peaches as large, good ones. Hence it must pay better to raise the latter. If this can be done and at the same time save the strength of the tree bearing the fruit and at the same time prevent the tree breaking by thinning the fruit, it would seem wise to thin.

Peaches have been so cheap upon the Chicago market this season that it would seem those who ship here would heed the lesson and next year practice thinning, if they have not already done so. To such we offer the following suggestion by J. Van Lindley, in the Peach Grower: Thin by taking all the smaller fruit, all that has been affected by curculio (which a good eye can detect in a moment) then all double peaches, as they will not make fine fruit. When this is done, if the tree is yet too full, then thin by leaving the peaches from four to six inches apart, according to the strength of the limb. Some weak, small limbs should be trimmed to six inches, while stronger ones will bear fruit at four inches apart. This year appears to be a great year for double fruit and in thinning it is important to take all off, leaving the single and perfect shaped ones.

The thinning should be done early, as it will do no good to thin after the seeds get hard. It is tedious business, but it pays. We have had the fruit thinned on 8,000 trees this spring at Southern Pass. It took twenty-two hands a week to do the work. The hands were mostly colored women, watched over by a careful foreman.

Burning Stumps.

The easiest way to get rid of stumps in fields or meadows is to burn them out. Dig a trench around the stump 2 feet wide and 2½ or 3 feet deep, cut off all projecting roots quite close and remove the soil as well as possible. Then leave the stump for a few days to dry. Gather up a lot of dry sticks, brush, etc., and fill up the trench all around and on top of the stump and set fire to it. The stump will be consumed in a day or two. Even green stumps may be burned out in this way, although it may require a second or third supply of dry sticks on the fire to accomplish it.

Onion Thrips.

The effect of this insect on the onion is known as the white blast, from the fact that the tops are prematurely whitened, and become wrinkled and shriveled. The insect passes the winter months in matted grass, among old weeds and other rubbish, as well as among cull onions and refuse that have been left over in the fields in the fall. Whenever the old, dry grasses and weeds, along the margins of onion plantations, can be burned, the effect will be to destroy myriads of the pest, and to prevent their breeding. With frequent drenching rains there is not much likelihood of a severe outbreak, but in case of drouth, the insect is likely to work more or less serious injury. A spray of 1 lb. of whale oil soap dissolved in 8 gals. of water will destroy the pest, and the use of this mixture is recommended on the first appearance of the insects in the fields.—Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin.

How He Would Do It.

"Say," said the Human Salamander to the Lightning Calculator, "you are pretty good at figures, but you can't make two go into one."

"Nor can anyone else," responded the Lightning Calculator, extracting a cube root with the deftness that comes with long practice.

"That so?" sneered the Human Salamander. "Well, send two schooners of beer over here to my platform, and I will demolish the science of mathematics for you."

And the audience laughed with that ready sympathy which a reference to drink always evokes.—Baltimore American.

No Taste Better Than a Bad Taste.

The Germans and the Austrians have for many years drawn their teas from unknown sources, neither Indian nor Chinese. Hence the present complications in China will not affect them. When George Eliot and George Henry Lewes arrived for the first time in Berlin the latter craved for a cup of tea. "It tastes like nothing at all," he said when it was brought to him. "Then thank your stars," remarked his companion, "for it might taste bad."—London Illustrated News.

—Do you read what people say about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing all forms of disease caused or promoted by impure blood.

TYPEWRITER'S LETTERS GOT MIXED UP

"No, that young man isn't working here any more!" snapped Dodson. "What did I discharge him for? For inattention to business. Do you suppose that I want any one around here wasting his time writing letters to 'Darling Tootsie' and 'Precious Darling'?

"When my wife went away for her vacation I promised her faithfully to write every day under penalty of buying her a new gown if I skipped a day. Well, I did for three days, and then I commenced dictating them to my private secretary, who wrote them out for me on his typewriter. The second week I told him to go ahead and write them himself, as he knew what to say as well as I did. I believe I promised to raise his salary if he succeeded in making them models of the letter-writing art. I looked the first few over and found them to be better than if I had written them myself, so I shook hands with him and told him to keep it up.

"After a few days I had so much confidence in his letter-writing abilities that I got in the habit of signing them and sending them to Mrs. Dodson without taking the trouble to read them. There was where I made a mistake, but it wouldn't have happened if that young fool had been attending to his business. The infernal idiot has a 'Darling Tootsie' to whom he writes every day, and he made a mistake and handed me the wrong letter, which I promptly signed and sent to my wife.

"That explains why she suddenly cut her vacation short and returned to town. It also explains why that young man no longer works here, and why the office cat has been under the safe for three days and still refuses to come out."—Detroit Free Press.

CURIOUS BITS OF INFORMATION

The Boers are losing many horses from cold and lack of food.

Two-thirds of the teachers in the public schools of Chile are women.

Germany is largely strengthening her navy and army in the Far East.

The population of Zululand is 150,000, of whom only 500 are Europeans.

Dublin tramways are £17,000 better in six months with electricity in place of horses.

The mackerel fishing on the south and southwest coasts of Ireland has been a failure this year.

Everything points to one of the largest apple crops this season in the history of Nova Scotia.

The Russian Church has a rule against the publication of the Old Testament without the Apocrypha.

Plans are perfected for the consolidation of the larger free libraries in New York with the new public library.

It has been estimated that from 90,000 to 100,000 deer feed in the forests of Scotland, and that 4,000 stags are killed annually.

Bandarawela, the earthly paradise in Ceylon, in which some 2,000 Boers are to enjoy a holiday, is 6,200 feet above sea level, and very healthy.

The fisheries of New Brunswick, although not so extensive as those of Nova Scotia, are extremely valuable, their product averaging upwards of $4,000,000 a year.

The British government is the owner of over 25,000 camels. Several thousands are used in India to carry stores and equipments when the regiments are changing quarters.

Dealers in creamery supplies claim that never in the history of the business has there been so many separators sold to small farmers as there has been during this year.

It is officially estimated that the wheat crop of India is 184,000,000 bushels, against 220,000,000 bushels last season, and 227,000,000 bushels the average of five years past.

Gout is rarely known among the working classes of Ireland. Their immunity from this complaint is thought to be due to the fact that their food consists largely of potatoes.

A Touch of Nature.

"The sentence of this court," said the judge, "is that you be condemned to solitary confinement for the term of two years."

"Thanks, judge! My profoundest thanks!" exclaimed the culprit, with effusive gratitude.

His honor, detecting the genuineness of the prisoner's appreciation, spontaneously returned:

"I don't know, my friend, but I almost envy you; I am a married man myself."—Richmond Dispatch.

Knew 'Em.

Papa—What is your objection to Mr. Hevvy? He's a fine fellow. He pulled in the Yale crew.

Agnes—I don't care if he did. I read in the paper about a New London policeman who pulled in nearly the whole university.—Harper's Bazar.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

"All good things are true in literature," are words which may well be applied to Mr. Irving Bacheller's story of Eben Holden. Under this title Mr. Bacheller has written a strong book, and one that "rings true:" a book throbbing with human feeling: a book which carries the reader into its own realm and holds him spellbound, till, with regret, the volume is closed.

Eben Holden is a story absolutely devoid of "the evil that men do," it presents no problems, and it inspires faith in human nature. Doubtless the book will be compared to David Harum, but with all honor to the memory of David's creator, Eben Holden, in strength and fire and naturalness far outstrips that widely read story. In short, it is a prose song of the joys of life, written with a pen dipped in sunshine and wreathed with the flowers of truth, peace and love. Of its literary quality, it is only necessary to say "it has the spell."

The Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston.

"The earlier Buddhism teaches that above the worlds of the gods there are sixteen Brahmalokas, 'worlds of Brahma,' one above another. Those who attain on earth to the first, second or third dhyannas, or stages of 'mystic meditation' are reborn in the lower of these worlds, three being assigned to each stage or dhyana. Those who attain the fourth enter the tenth and eleventh Brahmalokas. The third remaining five are assigned to those who attain the third path on earth, and who will reach Nirvana in the new existence, the third path being that of those who will never return to this world, in whose hearts the last remnants of sensuality and malevolence being destroyed, not the least low desire for one's self, or wrong feelings towards others can arise."

Upon this philosophy Lucas Malet has founded her latest novel entitled The Gateless Barrier.

About this theme is woven a story of considerable originality, in which the supernatural is a strong feature, lending to the tale the glamour of mysticism, which is brought into prominence by the sharp contrast it presents to modern surroundings and the commonplaces of fashionable life. The book is cleverly written and presents many points of interest.

Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Readers who enjoy a good tale of adventure involving the search for a hidden treasure will find many interesting events set forth in J. Maclaren Cobban's story of An African Treasure, in which is told "how the doctor and Sandy Peebles outwitted the Basha Misfiwa in his search for the meaning of the strange cryptogram, and how Jim Greathed, by the aid of the lovely Susannah, dispelled the mystery of 'Bro'r Sol,' together with their adventures in the interior of Morocco."

The American edition is published by the New Amsterdam Book Co., New York.

In The Country Dame, a novel written by Murray Gilchrist, an English author who is new to the American public, the interest of the story hinges upon a beautiful young English woman of lowly birth and Lord Bostern, who rescues her when she is only a child from the persecutions of a cruel stepfather.

Upon this theme—the love of a beautiful girl for a middle-aged man who is married and an invalid as well—is built the foundation of the novel. It is a story of pure, unselfish love which is marred by the introduction of characters coarse in mind and speech, who do not add a jot to the interest of the book. While it is strongly written, the tale is a strange and unpleasant one which pictures the English aristocracy in anything but a flattering light.

Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

A late publication in Lippincott's series of select novels is a new edition in paper of Lovice, by The Duchess. The late Mrs. Hungerford's stories are well known to all classes of readers, and it is sufficient to say that Lovice is a love story whose heroine is entransingly pretty, beautifully dressed, and altogether lovable, as are all of the high born young ladies who trip across The Duchess' pages in soft clinging gowns, bare white arms and high heeled slippers. Lovice, like most of them, "loved not wisely but too well."

Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Isabel Smith's novel entitled The Minister's Guest, is an English love story in which is drawn a sharp contrast between the ways of an Independent clergyman and those of a rector of the Church of England. The dissenter is pale, thin and stern, regarding with horror the pleasures of the world, while the rector of St. Radigunde's is most liberal in his views, and looks after the temporal more than the spiritual welfare of his parishioners. The character drawings and descriptions of places are exceedingly good, and the story is most readable and entertaining.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The New Amsterdam Book company of New York has published one of Grant Allen's novels entitled Linnet. The story is of the Tyrol and the Tyrolese, and the heroine is an "Alp girl," who possesses a most wonderful voice. Through the influence of a Catholic priest she is coerced into marrying Andreas Hausberger, whom she detests, and who has no love for her, but in the girl's beautiful voice he sees a great opportunity for money getting, and aided by the priest, succeeds in winning the coveted prize.

To a great extent the novel is illustrative of the power of Catholicism over its believers, though the pictures of Tyrolese life and scenery are a distinctive and attractive feature. The story of Linnett will be found very readable.

A book entitled A Visit to a Gnani, contains the story of Edward Carpenter's acquaintance with one of the esoteric teachers of the ancient religious mysteries whom Mr. Carpenter met during his stay in Ceylon. A Gnani is one who knows, or an illuminated person who has attained to the consciousness of the greater or universal life, or as the writer calls it, Kosmic consciousness.

The book is interesting, containing many anecdotes regarding the adepts and their disciples, giving at the same time, in a condensed form, a clear idea of the trend of Oriental thought and teaching which so widely differs from that of the West, though in the practical esotericism of the East, the writer has found points of likeness to Western philosophy.

Published by the Alice B. Stockham Co., Chicago.

"When in England, in June, 1896, Madox Brown put into the hands of Anne Gilchrist Mr. William Michael Rossetti's Selections from Walt Whitman, he little dreamed of the result.

"'I can read no other book,' she wrote Rossetti a fortnight later. 'It holds me entirely spellbound, and I go through it again and again with deepening delight and wonder.'"

Mrs. Gilchrist was the first woman to declare her admiration for Walt Whitman's poems, and her appreciation, entitled A Declaration of Faith, was published at a time when the world had not yet come to understand the poet. The story of this literary friendship is told in a little volume called Anne Gilchrist and Walt Whitman, written by Elizabeth Porter Gould, who gives a delightful glimpse of the poet and writers Mrs. Gilchrist gathered about her during her three years' stay in America in the seventies.

The book is a charming memoir of a good and brilliant woman whose judgments were always charitable, and who strove earnestly to bring the world to the truest conception of Walt Whitman's poems. The volume includes Mrs. Gilchrist's appreciation of the poet, and is published by David McKay, Philadelphia.

"A great scholar has said that the journal of Columbus is 'the most important document in the whole range of the history of geographical discovery, because it is a record of the enterprise which changed the whole face, not only that of history, but of the history of mankind.'"

Number 102 of the Old South Leaflets, entitled Columbus in Cuba, contains the passages from the journal which relate to Columbus' six weeks' stay upon the island of Cuba, during which time his observations were written down in detail. In this way is given to the world a glimpse of Cuba through the first European eyes to which it was revealed.

These Columbus leaflets have previously appeared in the Old South Series. Boston.

The Silly Old Dragon and Other Fables is the title of a brochure in which "Avery Quercus" satirizes the shams and humbugs of society and the abuses of civilization.

The booklet is the first of a series that are to be issued in uniform size from The Straight Edge Press, New York.

The Bonanza Rabbitry Manual is a practical treatise presenting tested and approved methods for the rearing of the far-famed Belgian hare. The treatise is written and published by Dr. B. C. Platt, who gives full directions in every detail for constructing a rabbitry and stocking it with the prime favorite of the rabbit family, the Belgian hare.

The book is the result of extensive experience and many original experiments, and contains minute instructions for the conduct of what the writer believes to be a profitable business for many persons. Los Angeles, Cal.

Books Received.

From Alice B. Stockham Co., Chicago:
A Visit to a Gnani. By Edward Carpenter. $1.00.
Tolstoi. By Alice B. Stockham. $1.00.
From Dodd, Mead & Co., New York:
The Master Christian. By Marie Corelli. $1.50.
The Wedding Day. By C. F. Carter. $2.
From Charles Scribner's Sons, New York:
Until the Day Break. By Robert Burns Wilson. $1.50.
Recollections of a Missionary in the Great West. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. $1.25.
F. M. Buckles & Co., New York:
The Plain Miss Cray. By Florence Warden.
The Silly Old Dragon and Other Fables. By Avery Quercus. Published by School of Methods, New York.
Essays of Abraham Cowley. National Library series. Cassell & Co., New York.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SUFFERING AND RELIEF

Three Letters from Mrs. Johnson, Showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures the Ills of Women

Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice November, 1897

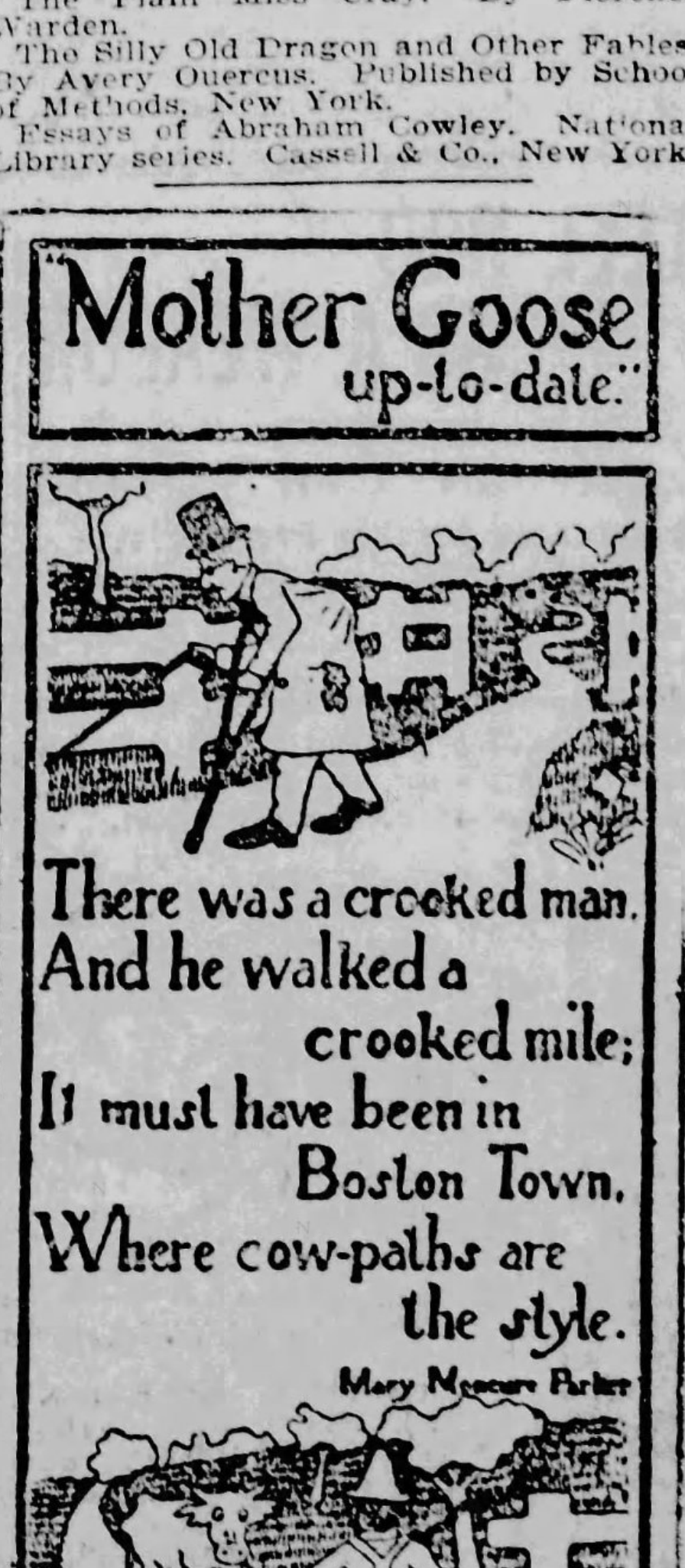
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great sufferer, have much trouble through the lower part of my bowels, and I am writing to you for advice. Menses are irregular and scanty, am troubled with leucorrhœa, and I ache so through my back and down through my loins. I have spells of bloating very badly, sometimes will be very large and other times very much reduced."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Nov. 20, 1897.

Improvement Reported December, 1897

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to tell you that I am improving in health. I am ever so much better than when I wrote before. The trouble through the lower part of bowels is better and I am not bloated so badly. I was very much swollen through the abdomen before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I still have a feeling of fulness across my chest. I have used three bottles of it and am on the fourth."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Dec. 13, 1897.

Enjoying Good Health June, 1899

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Since a year ago I have been taking your medicine, and am now strong and enjoying good health. I have not been so well for three years, and feel very thankful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I would advise all who suffer with female troubles to try your medicine."—MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, June 1, 1899.



—Bachelor Book for August.

Only Bones to Eat.

"My! but you look queer," remarked the first moth.

"I guess so," replied the other. "I've been living a dog's life all summer."

"You don't say?"

"Fact. I got locked up in a closet that had nothing in it but the family skeleton."—Philadelphia Press.

POSTAL CARDS BY MILLIONS

Little West Virginia Village Where the Printing Is Done.

It will surprise the majority of people to learn that the center of the postal card industry—the only place, in fact, where they are made—is a little village in the mountains of West Virginia. The town is Piedmont, and here, six days in every week, an army is busily at work. Here the cardboard is made from the fresh, sweet spruce trees; here it is cut into the requisite sizes, and here the cards are printed, packed and shipped, eventually finding their way into every state, city, town and hamlet in the country, and to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

Piedmont, as the name indicates, is at the "foot of the mountains," and the range is the well known Appalachian. It is also the commencement of the famous seventeen-mile grade on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Altamont, in Garret county, Md. The elevation of Piedmont above tide water is 930 feet. The population of the town and the surrounding country within a radius of six miles aggregates 7,000 people.

The paper out of which the postal cards are manufactured is all made by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper company at the large sulphite pulp and paper mills located here and adjoining the postal works. This is the largest pulp and paper mill in the United States and has branch plants at Davis, W. Va.; Covington, Va., and Tyrone, Pa. These plants are not in the paper trust. The United States Postal Card works were located at Piedmont on December 1, 1897, having been transferred from Castleton, N. Y.

The works are between the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg railway on the north and the Baltimore & Ohio railway on the south, but the tracks of both companies run into the yards of the postal works to facilitate the loading of the full car lots for shipment. The distance by railroad from Piedmont to Washington is 180 miles and to New York city 418 miles.

AT WORK ON SLITTING AND CUTTING MACHINES.

The postal card works are located in a two-story fireproof brick building, with a cement roof, and in which are patent automatic fire sprinklers, with an abundance of water at all times for fire protection. The building is not large—100x60 feet.

The power to run the machinery is furnished by the paper company whose large plant adjoins that of the postal works. The building is lighted by electricity and in winter is heated by steam. Neither matches nor smoking of pipes nor cigars is allowed on the premises. The front door of the works is always under lock and key. During the summer months large lattice doors are used, with lock and key during the day. A time registering clock is used at night, which the watch men have to touch at regular intervals in their rounds.

Major E. H. Shook, the United States agent and inspector, takes the greatest care and precaution to guard against theft, fire and visitors interfering with the cards after or during the process of manufacture and with the employes while at work.

The first floor of the building is used for a pressroom, casing-room and a dry-room for the printed postal cards. There are two presses in this room, and each press has a capacity of 1,200 impressions an hour.

The size of the sheets of paper used on these presses is 50x30 inches, and each sheet contains ninety postal cards ready to be cut and packed when it comes from the press. The dies used on these presses are furnished by the government. Four men work at the presses. The men all work eight hours a day. One man is used in the casing part of this room to put together the knock-down pine boxes in which the cards are packed for shipment. The boxes are made of pine grown in West Virginia and are shipped "knocked down" to the contractor. The boxes vary in sizes, holding 5,000, 10,000, 25,000 and 100,000 cards respectively.

The contractor has to pay the government for the use of the dies and also give bond for the care and custody of these plates. The size of the "H" cards (the card in general use by the public) is $3\frac{1}{4}$x$5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the "D," or double reply, postal card is $5\frac{1}{2}$x$6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the "K," or "ladies' card," the smallest postal card manufactured, is 2 15-16x4 15-16 inches; the international "F," or double card, is $5\frac{1}{2}$x$6\frac{1}{2}$ inches and sells to consumers at 4 cents each, and the "E" international card is $3\frac{1}{4}$x$5\frac{1}{2}$ inches and is sold at 2 cents each. The "H" card weighs 6 pounds and 2 ounces per 1,000 cards, and the "F" or return postal cards weigh 12 pounds and 6 ounces per 1,000 cards.

On the second floor of the works are located three cutting machines and one "slitter." The cutters are operated by young lady experts and the "slitter" by male experts. The "slitter" first cuts into single strips for the sheets of ninety postal cards as received from the presses on the first floor, and then into strips of ten postal cards. Afterward these strips of ten cards each are taken to the cutting machines, which are in close proximity to the "slitter," and are there cut into single postal cards. The cards are twice automatically counted into packages of twenty-five cards each as they come from the machines. At the cutting machines the cards are received by a young lady, who places a paper band around the packages of twenty-five, and these packages are put into pasteboard boxes, 500 cards to the box.

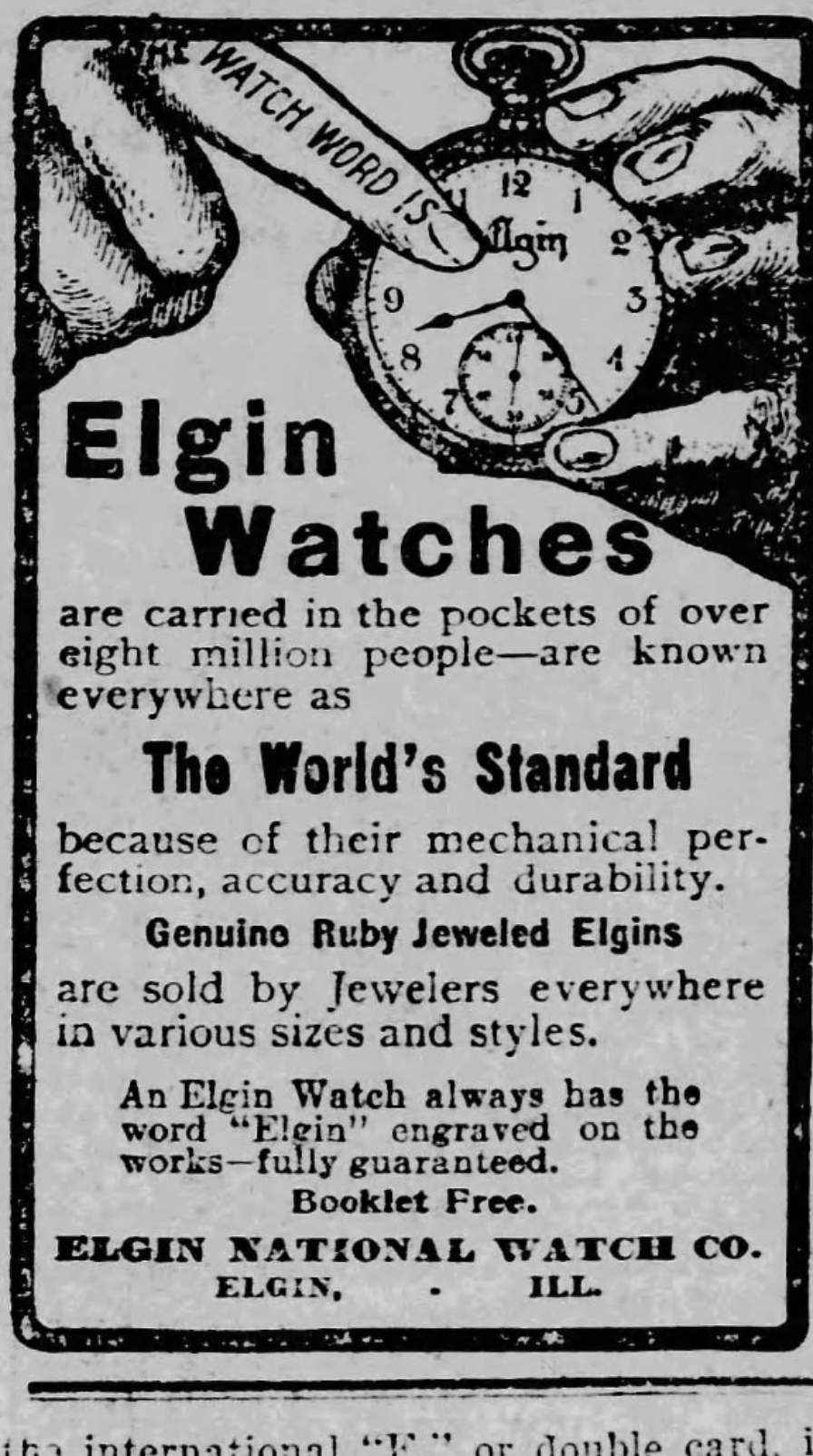
One young lady is engaged in putting together "knock-down" pasteboard boxes, and in one day of eight hours this employe will put together more than 4,000 boxes ready to receive the packages of cards.

There is a fireproof vault on this floor which has a capacity for holding in reserve more than 10,000,000 postal cards. The daily cutting capacity of the cutting machines, running for the period of eight hours, is 800,000 postal cards per machine, or 2,400,000 postal cards for the three machines a day. But the present daily average is a fraction over 2 0 0 0 0 0 cards. The official report of the third assistant postmaster general states that there were issued during the year ending June 30, 1897, postal cards as follows:

Single cards, domestic	517,700,500
Single cards, international	433,250
Double cards, domestic	5,477,500
Double cards, international	7,000
Total	523,518,250

The number of employes necessary to work this plant is only forty, of which number twenty are males and twenty females—a small number when the value and volume of this vast business are taken into consideration. All are expert at their work.

The postal cards for use in the Philippines are also manufactured at this plant, and are like the domestic cards, but are surcharged with the word "Philippines" just below the vignette. It is the same with the postal cards manufactured for use in Cuba and Porto Rico. Those in use in the island of Hawaii are now the same as the domestic cards.



Elgin Watches
are carried in the pockets of over eight million people—are known everywhere as
The World's Standard
because of their mechanical perfection, accuracy and durability.
Genuine Ruby Jeweled Elgins
are sold by Jewelers everywhere in various sizes and styles.
An Elgin Watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.
Booklet Free.
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
ELGIN, ILL.

For Men

Two Month's Sure Cure Without Money.

JEN-I-TO THE MEN'S SPECIFIC.

It amazes the men by its quick results—Acts Like Magic—improvement is hourly, daily and the cured remain cured—grandest rebuilder of Lost Manhood of the century. It positively will cure all stages—it is a priceless boon for married or single young middle aged and old men.

No Conditions—No Deposit. No C.O.D. Package Sent You. We guarantee this remedy to cure quickly and permanently. It is the celebrated prescription used and perfected during a quarter century of scientific research and successful curing of men's special diseases by the most eminent physician and the acknowledged highest authority on diseases of men.

2 Month's Cure WITHOUT MONEY.

Our proposition: Do not send any money. Write to-day for two month's supply of JEN-I-TO enclosing fifteen 2-cent stamps for postage, Revenue stamps, etc., and we will send it to you at once by mail, prepaid.

Ninety-six per cent. of all patients treated having been fully restored, we are taking no risk in making you this unheard-of liberal offer, for we can guarantee to cure you. We will let you be the judge. When within a stated time you are convinced that the JEN-I-TO is curing you, you will remit $4.70 for the entire two month's treatment furnished you. Otherwise you will return the unused portion of the medicine and we will make no charge whatever. We are willing to trust to your honesty.

With your request for treatment send fifteen 2-cent stamps for postage, etc.

JEN-I-TO SUPPLY DEPOT,
E-56 State St., Chicago, Ill.
References: Any bank or large business house in Chicago.

Off the Track.

This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally serious when it refers to people whose blood is disordered and who consequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla puts the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

Fixing Up the Floor.

Some women who thought to do with rugs on ordinary floors for the heated period have come to the conclusion that the ordinary floor is not a thing of beauty, says the Pittsburg Press.

It may be wonderfully improved, however, and, if it is at all decent, transformed into a thing of beauty.

First, you don your rubber gloves and give the boards a coat of ammonia, using a paint brush. Several coats of ammonia will darken wood until those who behold it must fancy it an inheritance from a grandparent, at least.

Then comes the stain, which stain is a matter of taste. After this shellac is often applied, and when dry it is rubbed thoroughly with pumice stone and oil. Still further polish will result by using beeswax and turpentine.

The wax should be finely shredded before it is covered with the turpentine, and then it is left to stand for five or six hours, and it should be stirred with a stick occasionally until it is of the consistency of honey, when it is ready for use.

A piece of flannel is better than a brush for the polishing.

It is best to buy a dull finish stain and to do the polishing as already indicated.

Salary no Object.

"Mistuh," said the colored woman who was leading by the hand one of the tiniest pickaninnies that ever grew, "does you speck I could git dis chile a chance to work in dat census buildin'?"

"Why, he isn't big enough to earn a salary."

"I doesn't want 'im to git no salary. It's his smallnes dat makes me wanter git 'im de place. He's de backwardes' chile 'bout growin' I ever did see, an' I was in hopes dat if I could git him in de hot sun under dat glass roof I could fohche 'im along a little, same as if he were a radish or a tomato."—Washington Star.

A Brilliant Success.

A.—How did your automobile journey turn out?

B.—Beautifully! Although I ran over two pedestrians and three bicycles and knocked two wagons into a ditch, my motor was not at all injured and I arrived just in time.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Philosophical.

Snarley—What's self-esteem?

Yow—It's something we all hate to see in someone else, but which is a virtue if we possess it ourselves.—Syracuse Herald.

The Sunday School.

Third Quarterly Review.—By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

Introduction.—The lessons of the quarter have been in that interesting period of Christ's ministry which extended from the spring to the autumn of the year 29. They are taken in nearly chronological order from all the gospels, Mark furnishing but one lesson. In them are treated four miracles, but by far the greater part of the narrative deals with the teaching of Jesus. As He was nearing the end of His earthly career, the last lesson being but six months from the cross, His words assume a more personal and penetrating form, and their deep spiritual import must arrest the attention of the student.

FIRST LESSON.—July 1. Jesus Walking on the Sea (Matt. xiv:22-33). This miracle following closely upon that of the feeding of the five thousand, was evidently intended to deepen the impression already made upon the minds of the apostles. As they were fishermen, accustomed to the sea, it appealed to them in a peculiar manner. It left no room to doubt His divinity, and their confession was prompt and hearty. All the details, the storm the ship tossed by the waves, the venture and failure of Peter, the supposed spirit, the great calm—all aided the general effect.

SECOND LESSON—July 8. Jesus the Bread of Life (John vi:22-40). This lesson is the sequel to the last. If Jesus was the Son of God, as his power over nature showed, what was He to men, especially to those who might believe in Him? This was a very proper question. Was He a disperser of temporal and physical good as in the distribution of the loaves and fishes? So the multitude might think who had been fed by Him. Now that they are all again in Capernaum He may answer. He is the source of spiritual nourishment, a Divine man come to supply food for hungry souls.

THIRD LESSON—July 15. The Gentile Woman's Faith (Mark vii:24-30). The scene is now shifted to a distant foreign country. The opportunity to show forth the Christ will be given not to the Jesus, but to a Syrophenician woman. He is not to be confined to the race from whom He descended. His mission is much larger.—He is to be the spiritual support of all mankind, but only upon one condition and by one method. As the heart yearns after Him and trusts in Him so is He to be appropriated by Jews and by Gentiles alike.

FOURTH LESSON—July 22: Peter's Confession and Christ's Rebuke Matt. xxi: 13-26. But this principle of faith may be misunderstood, and so the method of Christ may not be adopted. In another place a lesson must be given concerning the origin and possible weakness of faith. It does not spring up in the fleshly or carnal heart, but under the influence of the Holy Spirit. It is liable to mistake and therefore needs to be guarded and developed. Both facts were shown in Peter's confession and in his suggestion. By the first he was told how he came to believe, by the second that the evil was not wholly removed from him when he believed in the Sonship of Christ.

FIFTH LESSON.—July 29. The Transfiguration. Luke ix:28x36. How is this Jesus, the divine man and spiritual support of believers, related to the men of other dispensations? Does he stand apart from them or is he their associate? The question is of much importance now because its answer determines the matter of religious continuity through the centuries, the unity of movements in various ages. The question was more important in the time of Christ because the Jews were slow to renounce what they had received from the fathers. The appearance of Moses and Elias, the law-giver and prophet, on the mount, was an answer of far-reaching value.

SIXTH LESSON.—August 5. Jesus and the Children. Matt. xviii:1-14. Granting all this, and accepting Jesus as endorsed by Moses and Elias, what will be the result to the world and what will be the character of his people? This was the practical side of Christianity, the side which most concerns every-day people. The worth of a person or a system inaugurated by him may be best judged by its power over man. This was not given in abstract terms, but in the concrete. A little child was taken as the emblem of the simplicity and innocence of the true believer. Thrust into this conspicuous place that child becomes forever an object of study, affection and effort as never before.

SEVENTH LESSON.—August 12. The Forgiving Spirit. Matt. xviii:21-35. How shall these men, made like children, feel and deport themselves toward each other? Differing from other men, what shall they become as a new brotherhood? This is another practical question deserving answer to exhibit the Christ in his true light. The answer is given in this lesson. First—These new men are liable to err and injure each other. They are not perfect, certainly not in judgment. Second—They must cherish no enmity on account of such injury, knowing their own infirmity. Third—They must be ready to forgive and must forgive on confession of the offender.

EIGHTH LESSON—August 19. The Man Born Blind. John ix:1-17. Thus far the Christ appeared chiefly as a spiritual force available through faith. But has he nothing to offer for the bodies of men? That question was answered many times in his ministry by his benevolent deeds. It comes up again in this lesson in a new form. Blindness was supposed at that time to be a mark of God's displeasure, a mode of punishment. Jesus breaks through the common custom of utter indifference to those afflicted by the loss of sight and effects a cure, but in a way that draws out faith, excites comment and secures confession, so educating all in the school of Christ.

NINTH LESSON.—August 26. Jesus the Good Shepherd. John x:1-16. Thus far Christ has been considered as he is related to individuals, to their souls and bodies. But what is he and what is his attitude with reference to men in their collective capacity. They are not intended to stand apart after they become his, but rather to form one body. That was evident from the seventh lesson. But being aggregated does Jesus have any relation or mission to them differing from that which he has to them separately. The parable of the good shepherd answers. It shows how dear they are to him, how tenderly he cares for them. The figure was exceedingly appropriate and was well understood by the pastoral people.

TENTH LESSON.—September 2. The Seventy Sent Forth. Luke x:1-11. If we were to pause with the thought of the last lesson we should have a very inadequate view of Christ and the system of religion which he introduced. What is to be his attitude toward the great mass of mankind who do not know him? What shall be the attitude of his people toward this outlying mass of humanity? The sending forth of the seventy answers both questions. He desires to bring them to himself, and he will employ his disciples in efforts to bring them. This puts discipleship in a new and most interesting light. The follower becomes a co-worker with his master.

ELEVENTH LESSON. Sept. 9.—The Good Samaritan. Luke 10:25-37. What is the extent and measure of Christ's regard for those who are not His followers? What shall be the nature of the service which His people shall render to them? Shall the soul be considered? Shall national and political differences put up limitations? Shall prejudices prevent the kindly deeds? The Good Samaritan, bending over one who had been wounded and robbed, sending him for care to a neighboring inn, furnishes an answer. All who are in distress, no matter who or where they are, should awaken Christian sympathy and secure Christian aid. Help should be extended to those who need but who can never repay.

TWELFTH LESSON. Sept. 16.—The Rich Fool. Luke 12:13-23. What does Jesus think of those who accumulate earthly treasure but forget Him? Has He any interest in the question of wealth? Is there any danger in amassing a fortune? We might expect some answer to a question that now concerns all classes of men, the rich and the poor alike. His silence would surprise every one in our time, when property-seeking is the chief pursuit of men. This parable affords ample instruction on this point. There was first the unhindered accumulation, then the hardened heart, then the purpose to seek ease and pleasure without regard to the will of God and the welfare of man. Afterward there was the divine interjection and interposition, the solemn announcement of death and the searching interrogation. In all this the utter worthlessness of treasured good appears at life's close.

THIRTEENTH LESSON. Sept. 23.—The Duty of Watchfulness. Luke 12:35-46. And finally, what is the proper attitude of the believer in Christ toward the future of his kingdom? Shall disciples relapse into indifference, assuming that in His own good time His kingdom will be established and men need have no concern for it? The duty of watchfulness imposes upon the disciples the act of a servant, who, in the absence of his Master, takes care of the estate and protects it against all injury. He is not merely to desire and pray for the divine blessing, both of which he must do, but he is required to keep an outlook for enemies and feel that he is entrusted with interests that must be safely kept against the time of rendering account.

CONCLUSION—Thus the lessons of the quarter, taken out of their connection in the several gospels, open to us the person and purpose of Jesus. The Son of God, the spiritual support of the believer, offered to all men, received by faith which is spirit-breathed, attested by Moses and Elias, Jesus would make men child-like, and cause them to live together in love. He would minister to the body as well as the soul, gather them as a shepherd into a flock, send them out to win others, and to bless all in trouble. He would have men use this world so as not to blight their prospects for the next, and He would make them stewards entrusted with His cause, waiting for His coming, watching against his foes, eager for the establishment of His kingdom.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

SIR AUGUSTUS SQUELCHED DE RESZKE

Sir Augustus Harris was a man of unusual tact. The story is told that Jean De Reszke wished to sing the part of Werther in Massenet's opera of that name. Harris thought the English public would not care for the work; Jean De Reszke swore that they would, and the manager consented to give it a chance. To the shame of English opera goers, Massenet's charming music was not appreciated. Neither was the touching, ultra-sentimental subject to which it is set. At the end of the performance Sir Augustus said to De Reszke:

"Well, you have had your own way—Werther has been played, and for the present season this one presentation will be enough."

De Reszke, however, insisted on its being played again, and once more Sir Augustus gave it. On the afternoon of the day fixed for the second performance the manager was grieved to find that the tickets were not selling at all. There would only be £30 in a house which holds 1,200. Suddenly there arrived from M. De Reszke a messenger bearing a letter. It was a request for a couple of stalls, "if there were any left."

SIR AUGUSTUS TOLD HIM TO SAY THAT IF M. DE RESZKE WANTED TWICE AS MANY TICKETS HE COULD HAVE THEM.

"Come in here," said Sir Augustus to the servant who had brought the letter, and he took him to the box office. "Mr. Hall," continued Sir Augustus, addressing now the principal box-keeper, "Mr. Hall, give me eighty stalls, twenty boxes and a hundred amphitheatre stalls. Make them up in a parcel please."

Then, handing the packet to De Reszke's messenger, Sir Augustus told him to say that if M. De Reszke wanted twice as many tickets he could have them. Half an hour afterward Sir Augustus received a telegram informing him that the distinguished tenor was ill and would be unable to sink that night. It was no longer necessary for Werther to commit suicide. Werther was already dead.

SHE SOLD THE MEN WHO BOUGHT THE WOOD

They were very busy when she entered, but beauty is far better for the eyes than figures, and they all dropped their pens and looked up, says the Chattanooga News.

"What can I do for you, miss?" said the confidential clerk, glancing at her stunning gown and picture hat.

"I am afraid I am intruding on your time," she said sweetly.

"Rest assured that you are not."

She opened a dainty little satchel and brought forth several blocks of wood.

"Gentlemen," she said, "I am selling these souvenirs of Lookout mountain and Chickamauga battlefields for 25 cents each, the proceeds, after expenses are deducted, to go to a deserving charity. These little blocks of wood, of course, possess no intrinsic value, but the memories they call up! If you are southern gentlemen, and, of course, I know by your appearance that you are southern gentlemen, you will think of the valor displayed on those fields by the noble sons of our dear southland every time you gaze upon these little blocks, and a feeling of pride in your ancestry and your native land will swell your hearts with pride."

How much more she would have said can only be guessed at, but, of course, they would. The staff of clerks passed up their quarters like small boys before the circus wagon.

"Thank you, gentlemen," she said, bowing herself out. "You have indeed assisted in a noble work."

Then came Jimmy, the office boy.

"Say, where did you fellows get them little blocks?" he inquired.

"Bought them from a lady," responded one. "They are souvenirs from the battlefields of Lookout mountain and Chickamauga."

"Did she have on a pink dress?"

"Yes."

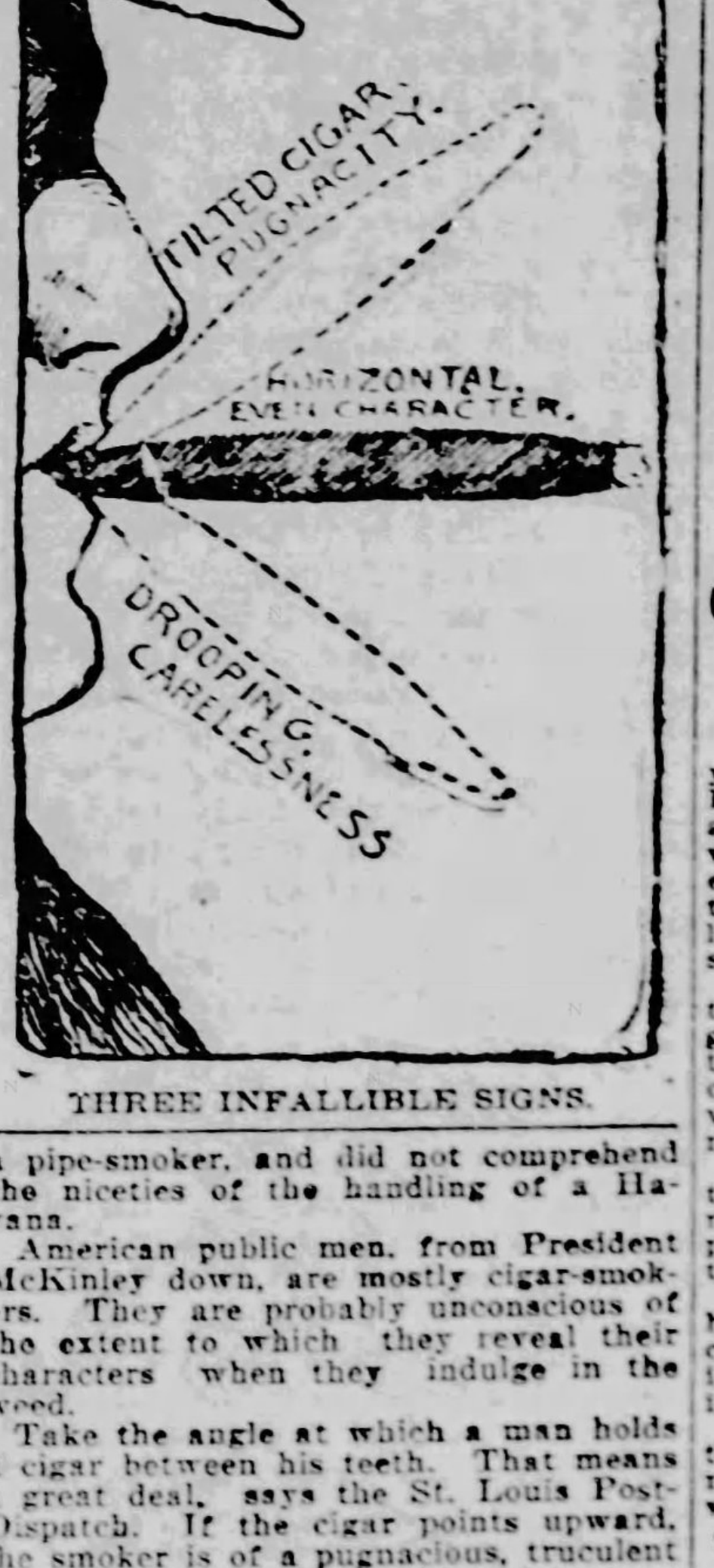
"Carry a little satchel?"

"Yes. Where did you see her, Jimmy?"

"Down in Loomis & Hart's furniture factory asking the foreman for little blocks. Told him she wanted them for a child to play with. Say, you fellows don't know Lookout mountain souvenirs when you see them. Them blocks come often saw logs."

JUDGING MEN BY THE CIGARS

Would you study a man's character? Watch him smoke a cigar. Bismarck, when he wished to gauge the intellect of an opposing diplomat would play a game of chess with him. But Bismarck was a pipe-smoker, and did not comprehend the niceties of the handling of a Havana.


TILTED CIGAR. PUGNACITY.
HORIZONTAL. EVEN CHARACTER.
DROOPING. CARELESSNESS

THREE INFALLIBLE SIGNS.

American public men, from President McKinley down, are mostly cigar-smokers. They are probably unconscious of the extent to which they reveal their characters when they indulge in the weed.

Take the angle at which a man holds a cigar between his teeth. That means a great deal, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. If the cigar points upward, the smoker is of a pugnacious, truculent disposition, not very sensitive, intent on having his own way and not considerate of other people's feelings.

Richard Croker smokes a cigar in this fashion. So does Thomas Sharkey. So, in a modified degree, does Mark Hanna and J. Pierpont Morgan.

A cigar bent at right angles to the face denotes in the smoker firmness of character and a well-balanced mind. President McKinley is a horizontal smoker. So is Senator Davis, of Minnesota.

When the cigar droops somewhat between the lips, it may denote weakness of character or the happy-go-lucky temperament of the artist. Francis Wilson and the earl of Yormouth alike carry their cigars in this listless fashion.

Then there is much to be learned from the way the cigar is held in the fingers between puffs. If the smoker holds it only a short distance from his lips, he is a man of quick, nervous temperament. Senator Platt is an example of this habit. Others are Croker, J. Pierpont Morgan and Senator Tillman.

Then there are three gradations in the tension of the arm and hand behind the cigar. (1) The arm may be rigid and the cigar strongly gripped, indicating great activity and fighting power. (2) The arm may be relaxed gracefully while the fingers retain a firm hold of the cigar, indicating a calm, judicial temperament. (3) The arm may droop and the fingers retain but a languid hold on the cigar, indicating weakness or habitual indifference.

ADMIRAL STOPPED BY A SENTRY

Admiral Sir Michael Culme Seymour, the naval commander in chief at Portsmouth, England, who retired from active service at the end of last month, is the subject of many good stories. Perhaps one of the best is of an amusing adventure which befell him soon after he took over the Portsmouth command. Sir Michael is a splendid athlete. Tall and spare, he could even now give many far younger men than he a fair start and a beating in a hundred yards sprint. Some three years back he was swinging along in front of the Royal Marine artillery barracks at Eastney, when a sentry stopped him. "You can't go any further, the road is closed to-day," said the man. "Don't you know who I am?" queried the astonished admiral, who was not accustomed to having marine sentries exercise authority over him. The man replied that he didn't know and didn't care. "But I am your commander in chief," expostulated the admiral. For a minute the man stared at him, then turned away, jerking his thumb over his shoulder, and exclaiming in sarcastic tones, "Chuck it! Chuck it!" And Sir Michael might have had to turn back in discomfiture had not an officer who saw the occurence come to his aid. The sentry's too rigid performance of his duty resulted in his being marched off to the guard-room—rather hard upon a man who could not be expected to associate the tweed-clad gentleman before him with the awful majesty of the port admiral.

"BUT I AM YOUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF."

THE LADIES.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed near the bottom of the package. For sale by all druggists.

The Fall of Babylon.

"Now, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "which of you can tell me why Babylon fell?"

There was a long silence. The little ones bent over and looked at one another and drew long breaths, but none of them said anything.

"Come, come!" the teacher exclaimed at length. "I'm surprised! Isn't there any little boy or girl in this class who can tell why Babylon fell? Isn't there any one of you who can think of any reason why Babylon should have fallen?"

Then a boy with large brown freckles on the bridge of his nose and a thumb with a blackened nail put up his hand.

"Ah!" the sweet-faced teacher said. "I thought some of you must know, if you only stopped to think. What was it, Percy?"

"Mebby he stepped on a banana peel," Percy suggested.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A postal cures your corns. A trial box of **A-CORN SALVE** mailed free to any address.
Giant Chemical Co.,
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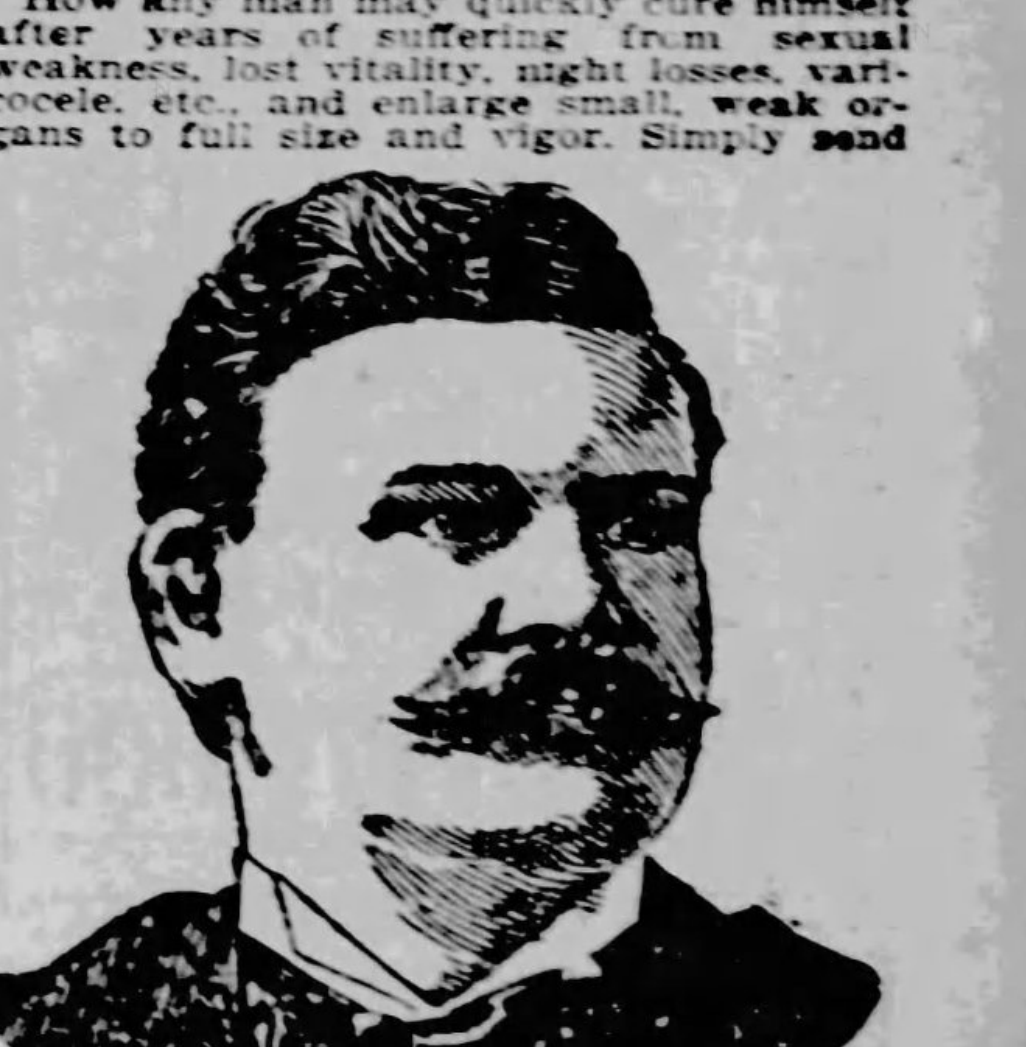

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. B. Pattison, 625 F. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

$4 a Day Sure We pay $4 a day salary for a man with rig to introduce our goods in the country. Kansas Food Co., Dept. 47, Kansas City, Mo.

ANY MAN CAN **MAKE BIG MONEY** Giving Public Exhibitions with MOVING PICTURES, the New Grapho-Amplifhone Talking Machine or other Specialties. $60.00 to $300.00 per week, no previous experience required. Complete outfits with Business Guide $19.75 up. Write for catalogue; we can convince you. ENTERTAINMENT SUPPLY CO., 35 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 318, Detroit, Mich.

$83.33 Monthly Salary payable weekly with expenses. Men or Women to represent us in their own state, to take charge of solicitors and attend to collections. NO INVESTMENT REQUIRED. This is a strictly bona-fide salary proposition. IT INVOLVES NO CANVASSING whatever. Expenses remitted in advance and salary forwarded from headquarters. NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Give references. Enclose stamp. Address CO-OPERATIVE CO., 890 Star Bldg., CHICAGO.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FARMS If you would like to buy a farm in Missouri or Kansas, write to GEORGE J. MILLER, Land Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

IT PAYS TO **Buy Direct** $12.95 from factory at wholesale prices you pay one small profit only. Why pay agents and dealers high prices. All attachments free. 30 days free trial. Warranted 20 years. 120,000 sold. $35.00 Arlington Gem for $15.00; Drop Head Arlington Gem $16.00; $50.00 Arlington for $17.00; $65.00 Kenwood for $21.50; Other Machines at $9, $10.50 & $10. Large illustrated catalogue and testimonials free. CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. VanBuren St., B-56, Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY C. H. ROWAN, MILWAUKEE, WISC.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BOUND TO GET EVEN ONE WAY OR ANOTHER

The other evening, as a muscular person was passing a house, says London Tit-Bits, a lady who stood at the gate called out to him: "Sir, I appeal to you for protection."

"What's the matter?" he asked, as he stopped short.

"There's a man in the house, and he won't go out of doors, though I have ordered him to."

"He won't, eh? We'll see about that." Thereupon the man gave the woman his coat to hold and sailed into the house. He found a man at the supper table and took him by the neck and remarked: "Nice style of brute you are, eh? Come out of this, or I'll break every bone in your body!"

The man fought, and it was not till a chair had been broken and the table upset that he was hauled out of doors by the legs and given a fling through the gates.

"Now, then, you brass-faced old tramp, you move on, or I'll finish you!"

"Tramp! Tramp!" shouted the victim as he got up. "I'm no tramp! I own this property and live in this house!"

"You do?"

"Yes, that's my wife holding your coat."

"Thunder!" whispered the muscular man as he gazed from one to the other and realized that it was the wife's method of finishing a row she had been having with her husband. And then he made a grab for his coat and disappeared into the darkness.

His Escape.

"Uncle Eben," I said, "I thought your religion didn't allow you to dance."

"Ter tell de hones' truff, missy," answered Uncle Eben, "I wah powerful fond ob dancin' w'en I wah youngah, en I wah once churched for hit. But I done proved I wah drunk, so I got off."—Philadelphia Press.

Matter of Fact.

Mrs. Floodyer—Oh, Mr. Batts, how I enjoyed your lovely volume of poems!

Batts—You're very kind, indeed. Do you like the Alcaic meter?

Mrs. Floodyer—Alcaic meter? Oh, I see, you want to change the subject. Modesty's the crown of genius. But really I can't say. Does it save much gas?—Brooklyn Life.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 20, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO. .... Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .... Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 179,000

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

Send for our special terms to for three-months' campaign clubs. You can raise one in your locality of 100 names or more; and on the terms we offer you can make $5 to $10 for yourself in a single day.

Drop us a postal card, addressed "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and ask for our special campaign terms. Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state very plainly.

OUR CLUB WATCHES.

The following letter, from one of the recipients of a watch awarded as a premium for raising a club for The Weekly Blade, tells its own story. Go thou and do likewise:

Torch Lake, Mich., Sept. 8, 1900.

Publishers Blade:—I received watch today, and am well pleased and consider myself well paid for my work. Now I am ready to do anything possible for you in the way of club raising. "I think it would have paid me to have changed my political ideas sooner." Yours with many thanks, GEO. JOHNSTON.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 19 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

THE MAINE VICTORY.

The result of the Maine election is fully satisfying to the Republicans of the United States. The vote showed the same feature as that of Vermont one week earlier. The total number of ballots cast was not up to the phenomenal vote of 1896, but was much heavier than that of 1898. The figures of the September state contests for the two years are as follows:

1896.	
Governor—Powers, Rep.	82,764
—Frank, Dem.	34,387
Republican plurality	48,377
1898.	
Governor—Powers, Rep.	54,266
—Lord, Dem.	29,497
Republican plurality	24,769

The normal Republican plurality in Maine for years past has been from 21,000 to 25,000. The total vote and the Republican plurality in 1896 were both abnormal. Two years ago, things went back to the ordinary condition. On yesterday, however, the interest in the coming national contest brought out a heavier vote than usual, and a consequent rise in the Republican plurality, which will be something like 31,000.

The Associated Press comparisons, in both the Vermont and Maine elections, were made with the vote of 1896, and hence indicated a falling away of the Republican plurality. This is misleading, because in both states the latter was larger than the normal figure.

The fact will be disclosed by the national election in November that the Democratic vote in the east has recovered somewhat from the utter demoralization of the party in the campaign of 1896, but without overcoming normal Republican pluralities; but, on the other hand, there will be heavy losses to Bryanism in the western states which were all aflame for free silver four years ago. Bryan will lose electoral votes in the west, but he will not gain any in the Republican states of the east.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

There is no more certain index of the financial condition of the working class than the reports of the savings banks. In prosperous times, the number of depositors and the total deposits both increase rapidly. During a period of hard times, the reverse is true, for stagnation, lack of employment and low wages necessitate the withdrawal of savings to meet living expenses.

The comptroller of the currency has tabulated the figures of all the savings banks of the country for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, and for the preceding year. The increase in deposits last year exceeded $200,000,000, and the number of depositors increased from 5,687,818 to 6,202,779—a gain of 514,961! The total deposits at this time aggregate $2,430,561,290.

That the depositors are working people is shown by the average deposits being $391.85. The gain in deposits and the number of depositors is not confined to any one section, as the following table of gains will show:

MIDDLE WEST.	
Gain in total deposits	$68,733,291
Gain in number of depositors	207,545
EASTERN STATES.	
Gain in total deposits	$84,221,712
Gain in number of depositors	145,187
NEW ENGLAND.	
Gain in total deposits..	$45,260,818
Gain in number of depositors	128,705
SOUTHERN STATES.	
Gain in total deposits	$ 2,841,422
Gain in number of depositors	4,956

These people are vitally interested in the preservation of the present prosperous conditions in the United States. They are not disposed to vote for Bryanism and free silver, to bring on another panic, because of his wild vaporings about "imperialism."

The "Peerless One" is, after all, merely a tricky politician.

ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt's letter accepting the nomination for second place on the Republican national ticket is characteristic. Like the man himself, it is frank, logical and energetic. It discusses the issues upon which the Presidential canvass turns, without any appeal to the passions or prejudices of the voters. It is addressed to their intelligence and reason. He recognizes that the battle is not a mere party struggle between Republicans and Democrats, but involving a far broader question.

The choice of the American people on the eve of a new century, is whether the nation is to begin a backward movement, to give up part of its territory, to retrograde to an unsound financial system, to yield to the forces of ignorance and folly, and strike a deadly blow at national prosperity and progress; or whether we are to keep up the glorious record of progress, to maintain the conditions which mean prosperity to both the nation and the people, and sustain among the powers of the world the commanding station they now recognize to be ours.

Governor Roosevelt first addresses himself to the currency question. No matter how much the Democrats may try to obscure the fact, it is true that their success will mean the triumph of the free silver folly. The consequences of such a policy are so well understood by the people that they need no discussion. A depreciated currency means disaster to business, loss and suffering to the workingman, and benefit to none.

Next he devotes some space to the trust question, and in this pays his respects by allusion to Chairman Jones and his directorship in the American Cotton company, a trust which controls absolutely the patents and process for packing cotton in round bales. Already suits have been brought at Waco, Texas, under the anti-trust law of that state, to drive this monopoly out of her borders, notwithstanding the fact that a Democratic Senator, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has been made a millionaire through this trust.

But the most interesting portion of Mr. Roosevelt's excellent letter is that devoted to the question of expansion. It should be read attentively by every American. It shows, to any fair-minded man, the folly of the cry that the retention of the Philippines will endanger our form of government. Jefferson did in Louisiana what McKinley is doing in the archipelago. He draws a complete parallel, which has the merit of absolute truth. Texas, the Mexican acquisition, Alaska and Hawaii are are discussed; and it is hard to see how any Democratic carper, from Bryan down, can traverse his argument with any success whatever.

The letter is one worthy the man and the occasion. It is a fitting companion document to the acceptance of President McKinley. The two will have great weight with the American people, and will clear away the tangle of sophistry and falsehood in which Bryan and his compeers are endeavoring to obscure the issues in order to mislead the people.

"Nearly five hundred workingmen now in this city cannot find houses for their families. It is either more homes or fewer workingmen."

—Hamilton Republican News.

SILVER AS AN ISSUE.

Do not imagine, Mr. Democrat, you can dodge the money question in this campaign.

You may want to do so, and we don't blame you, but it can't be done.

Your "peerless leader" has settled that question and silver is a prime issue.

You are justified in dodging, Mr. Democrat. You did not want free silver in your platform but Mr. Bryan held the Kansas City convention by the throat and forced it to swallow the silver pill.

You may squirm. You may declare imperialism to be the paramount issue. You may say Bryan will be harmless if elected. You may make all kinds of excuses, but you cannot fool the voters.

These voters know Bryan. They know he is daffy on the silver question. They know he has not changed his mind in the past four years. They believe him when he says he stands now where he did four years ago, for they realize he cannot progress.

And then we have Mr. Bryan's own words for it and, of course, the "Peerless One" cannot tell an untruth. Four years ago, at Knoxville, on the 16th of September, Mr. Bryan said:

> If there is any one who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it.

Now, that is clear enough, is it not? No need of a chart to explain the utterance. How does he feel now? Last Saturday, at Milwaukee, this same Mr. Bryan said:

> The position of the Democratic party on the money question has undergone no change.

There you are. How can you get away from that? He stands where he did four years ago and four years ago he warned all who believed in sound money not to vote for him as he proposed to get rid of the gold standard and it would not be maintained if he were elected.

Again, on September 23, 1896, in Philadelphia, Mr. Bryan said:

> The gold standard papers ask why I come to Pennsylvania. It is to tell the people of Pennsylvania that the agitation for free coinage will never cease until the gold standard is driven back to England.

This is good, straight English. Mr. Bryan was bold enough to declare that the agitation for free coinage will never cease until the gold standard is driven back to England.

In his Topeka speech of acceptance last month Mr. Bryan, speaking to the Populists, said:

> When the silver question came up we placed the tariff question in the background and fought on the silver question. We said that the American people should have an American financial policy, and that without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth, and WE BELIEVE IT TO-DAY.

Now, Mr. Democrat, dare you say free silver is not an issue? You had better throttle your leader and candidate before you again make such a silly assertion.

The older the campaign grows the more attention the Democratic press pays to the "full-dinner-pail" argument. This is a good omen. It is causing them loss of votes as well as loss of sleep.

With eleven Presidential tickets in the field, nearly a million voters will cast their ballots to no effect. McKinley or Bryan will be elected, and it is folly to waste votes on impossible candidates.

THE TROJAN HORSE.

Mr. Bryan in the present campaign is basing his hopes upon a repetition of the strategy of the crafty Greeks before Troy. It will be remembered they captured the city by this device: They built a huge wooden horse, whose hollow interior was filled with armed men. They then struck camp and retreated to their ships. The Trojans, seeing this move, believed the siege had been abandoned, and, issuing from the city, took possession of the Greek camp. The wooden horse they brought inside the city in triumph as a votive offering to the gods. That night the men concealed within it issued forth, opened the gates to the Greeks waiting outside and Troy was captured.

Imperialism is the wooden horse of Mr. Bryan's campaign. Should he succeed in reaching the Presidency by its means, a Democratic house of representatives would be elected ot the same time and such changes be made in the political complexion of the states that two years later the senate would also be Democratic. Then we should have free silver, free trade, and all the other evils with which Democracy has threatened the nation for years.

Four years ago Mr. Bryan made the following statement on the stump: "The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen that dares to advocate the gold standard." He has made no such radical statement on the stump this year, but it will be remembered that he declared he would refuse the nomination of the Kansas City convention unless the free silver plank were inserted in the platform, which was done; that the platforms of the other two parties whose nominee he is, contain a radical free silver plank. It is clear, then, that Mr. Bryan and these three parties all stand committed, if placed in power, to enact such legislation.

As President McKinley says, "other issues may be paramount, but this is immediate." It is the real danger to the republic. Imperialism means nothing. It is a mere sham, intended to alarm voters who do not see that it means just the same thing as expansion meant when we purchased Louisiana or acquired Florida, or annexed Texas, or obtained the vast area from Mexico.

Every foreign-born voter should be shown that there is no possibility, under our form of government, of the establishment of a military system on the lines of Germany, or France, or Russia. Has the Republican party shown itself unpatriotic, or unmindful of the welfare of the people in the past? At the close of the civil war the United States government had almost a million men under arms. Within three months this mighty army of volunteers was disbanded, the men had returned to the avocations of peace, and only the regular army remained to preserve order in the late rebellious states. Here was a time when the Republican party could have established a military system on the European plan, had it been so minded.

We had a quarter of a million men in the field when the war with Spain ended. They were returned to their homes as rapidly as possible, and the great volunteer army became a thing of the past. What justification has Mr. Bryan, or any other Democratic orator for the atrocious charge that it is Republican policy to establish such a military system? There is none whatever. No American voter who has intelligence enough to mark his ballot can fail to see, if he will consider the matter, that Mr. Bryan's imperialism is a mere bugaboo.

The real danger is from free silver. Every man who cast his ballot against that fallacy in 1896 should line up solidly against it this year. Every young voter, just entering upon the active work of life, should join the forces of sound money to prevent a business crash that will bring hard times to the country and perchance injure him in his business or prospects. Let the voters of the United States take warning by the folly of the Trojans of long ago. Imperialism is the wooden horse. Let us not bring it within the citadel of power at Washington, because free silver will enter with it, and bring ruin upon the country.

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS.

At the time, The Blade pointed out that the Republican national convention at Philadelphia did an unwise thing in recognizing the Addicks faction of Delaware Republicans. This act was wrong, because Addicks is the man who disorganized his party in that state, and thus lost the legitimate fruits of three successive victories to the party.

We are glad to find there is a prospect that the six years' factional quarrel will now be settled. The state conventions of the two factions nominated the same set of Presidential electors, thus taking a long step in the way of losing Delaware's electoral vote to vote to McKinley. Other steps toward unification have been taken, and even in New Castle county, the stronghold of the Addicks faction, common primaries have been ordered to nominate a county ticket, to be supported by both factions.

These things are evidences of returning sanity among the Republicans of that state. With united action, it is a safely Republican commonwealth. Rent by faction, the Democrats would win. Unity of action between the factions takes Delaware out of the doubtful column.

PRINCE CHING ON TOP.

A dispatch from Prince Ching to Minister Wu states that the former has been given full authority with Li Hung Chang to negotiate for peace with the powers. This is most interesting, for it points to a radical change in the secret councils of the empire.

It will be remembered that Prince Ching is the father of the Emperor Kwang Su, while Prince Tuan is the father of the declared heir to the throne. Tuan was the right hand of the Empress Dowager in the recent troubles. He was reported as leading the attacks on the legations at Pekin, while Prince Ching, with what troops were loyal to him, did what he could for their protection, but apparently was worsted.

That Ching is now given co-equal authority with Li Hung Chang to make peace can only be interpreted to mean that the Empress Dowager has learned wisdom, and is not disposed to encourage further warfare against the powers. The next chapter of Chinese news will be awaited with interest.

Roosevelt is stirring things up at Minneapolis to-day.

THE ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

The great strike of the anthracite coal miners is on. The strike was declared in their behalf by the officials of the United Mine Workers of America. Like every controversy of the same sort, there is merit to the claims of both sides. Like every other unreconciled conflict between contending parties of the same character its results will be fraught with a degree of disaster to both sides and to thousands interested only as consumers of the product of the capital of the employer and the energy and labor of the employe.

We do not pretend to say which of the parties to the present strike is right, or which is wrong. There is right on both sides. That there is wrong, perhaps, admits of no doubt.

It is a fact, however, that the anthracite mining industry is one that has heretofore been peculiarly free from the troubles which now envelope it. While there have been strikes and contentions in the bituminous branch of the great coal industry, there has been comparative quiet and harmony among the producers of anthracite coal, and when we speak of producers, both employers and employes are meant.

The anthracite operators claim that the present strike has been fomented and finally precipitated by organizations and interests alien to the anthracite miner. The United Mine Workers' organization is included among them.

It is claimed that not over 10 per cent of the anthracite workers belong to the U. M. W. of A.; that the conservative workers disapprove of the strike; that wages have not been reduced for twenty years, contrary to claims made by U. M. W. of A. officials; that wages have, in fact, advanced; that the profits of the trade have decreased instead of increased; that no company stores are operated; that company physicians are not employed; that the companies do not collect for stores; that the wages of the miners average from $2 to $4 per day; that the wages paid mining labor compare favorably and are as high, if not higher, than paid for the same class of labor employed by railroads and other industries.

The United Mine Workers' board which declared the strike, has painted the conditions in the anthracite region in another light. It is claimed that the cost of powder for blasting is exhorbitant; that wages range from 90 cents to $1.50 per day; that company stores are in operation; that the miners of the anthracite region are thoroughly organized, and that fully 75 per cent of them will promptly respond to the call for a strike to remedy existing conditions. In fact the claim of the contending parties are almost diametrically opposed each to the other.

From the statements given by either side it would seem that a most fertile field for investigation by an impartial board of arbitration has been opened. The strike seems to be one without many of the aggravated features that have been presented in many conflicts of the kind, and an early and equitable solotion of the difficulties should be found.

THE NORTH POLE.

The Italian Duke of Abruzzi did not succeed in reaching the North Pole. He had to turn back because of the enormous difficulties presented by the eternal ice of the frozen world, though he reached a point nineteen minutes of latitude further north than any previous explorer, and only 231 miles from the pole itself.

Each properly fitted-out expedition since 1882 has reached a point nearer the objective. With so short a distance, comparatively speaking, yet to traverse, it will be strange if the pole is not reached early in the new century. Peary, the American explorer, is yet to hear from, and he may not only have beaten the Italian duke's record, but achieved his object. His plan is the best yet devised—that of overland journeys, establishing supply caches as he advanced, so that the return will be easy. We are quite prepared for great news when Peary returns.

SHOOTING DOWN VANDALS.

Reports from Galveston are to the effect that more than fifty persons have been shot and killed there within the past two days for robbing and mutilating the bodies of the dead.

This summary method of punishment may seem harsh and radical but none better could be adopted. The man who would rob the dead under such circumstances, simply for booty, deserves to be shot. He is lower than the lowest beast of prey. He should not be permitted to live.

It should not be forgotten that the relief work in Galveston is attended with numberless difficulties at best. Everything is necessarily in a chaotic condition. To give the ghouls full sway would mean that the town would soon be overrun with the scum of the country, and that these vampires would rob the living of the liberal donations sent by a generous country.

Relief workers must not be confronted by such a danger. Humanity to the living as well as to the dead demands most radical measures. The shooting down of such men will not be censured except by those who can not and will not understand the situation. It is an extreme condition and calls for extreme methods.

BRYAN ON NORTH CAROLINA.

Monday, at Chicago, an auditor interrupted one of Mr. Bryan's harangues with the question: "How about the situation in North Carolina?"

Mr. Bryan declined the opportunity to explain his position. He did not say whether the disfranchised negroes of North Carolina are "subjects." His reply was, "Let the race question which has brought us so much trouble, be a warning to you not to bring another race question into this country."

The race question in the South has but one phase—how to keep the negro from voting. They are made citizens by the national constitution, but the Southern Democrats are trying to evade the spirit of this provision. What they fear is negro supremacy at the polls, and the election of negro officials.

No such race question exists in the Philippines, nor anywhere elese in the United States. Hence Mr. Bryan's reply was no answer at all. It was a simple dodging of the point.

If the Vermont and Maine elections indicate anything, it is that McKinley will be elected by a greater majority than four years ago. And yet Democrats profess to feel satisfied with the result in these two states.

BRYAN'S OWN WORDS.

Mr. Bryan is the same in 1900 that he was in 1896. He recants nothing, takes back nothing, of the fallacious and injurious doctrines embodied in the Chicago platform—free silver included. He is playing a part to deceive German voters in raising a tremendous pother over our territorial expansion, but behind that he is steadily pushing his free silver ideas. His own words prove this. Here is an extract from an addess delivered to his fellow citizens of Lincoln some days after his Indianapolis speech:

> Before 1892 the silver question began to rise into prominence, and in the campaign of 1892 we discussed both the tariff question and the silver question, but the silver question more than the tariff question. By 1894 the silver question had risen so in importance that it became the main question for discussion in this state. You will remember that in the campaign of 1894 we lost. The Republicans carried this state and had two-thirds of the legislature; but the silver question went on increasing in importance until 1896 we had the fight in the nation on the same lines that we had it in the state two years before, and after two years of consideration the people of Nebraska had so changed their minds that we carried this state by 13,000 majority. (Applause).
>
> That was the change that took place after a study of the subjects then before the country. IF WE HAD OUR WAY ABOUT IT, WE WOULD HAVE IN THIS CAMPAIGN AT THIS TIME THE SAME QUESTIONS WE HAD IN 1896.

There you have it. Bryan has not changed front in the slightest. He is still a rampant free silverite. How can any German-American voter support such a man?

THE GERMAN VOTE.

The President's letter of acceptance will have the effect of dissipating the Democratic hope of German defection from the Republican ranks. Imperialism will not cut so much of a figure in the campaign hereafter as it hitherto has. The Illinois Staats Zeitung, the leading German paper of Chicago, has the following strong and sensible editorial article, addressed to German-American voters:

> It will be difficult for the Republicans to convince those Germans who are yet undecided as to which party they will support, that a change of administration would be not only a great wrong, but even a national calamity. A wrong, because the present Republican administration has placed our people in better circumstances than they enjoyed under the last Democratic regime, and a calamity because a change to the financial quack, Bryan, as President, would be followed by a financial and commercial crisis which each workingman and business man would feel in his purse.
>
> "Let well enough alone." Had our people obeyed that injunction in 1892, the crisis of 1893 would not have come. It may be an excuse that many of the voters of that time had not yet experienced a crisis and therefore were easily decoyed by the Democrats who promised that with them in control there would come an era of general prosperity. Instead, there came a crash, a crash whose effects are still felt by many.
>
> The Democrats who in 1893 controlled both houses of Congress and had their man in the White House, redeemed none of their promises; on the contrary, the fat years of the Republican administration of 1888-1892 were followed by the extremely lean years of 1893-1896.
>
> On the other hand, all promises made by the Republicans in 1896 have been kept; al hopes based on the change of 1896 aro fulfilled.
>
> The Germans know these things and they will be the last to follow the Democratic decoy calls; they will give mature consideration to the matter from now until election day, and on that day they will say to themselves, "Let well enough alone."

CRITICISING HIS CRITICS.

Walter Wellman, in his letter from Washington to the Chicago Times-Herald, explains some matters concerning the President's letter of acceptance. For the first time in his public career, Mr. McKinley has devoted attention to his personal critics. He has been assailed for months in the most bitter partisan manner, when the facts are that he has been doing all that lies in his power, unselfishly and patriotically, to discharge his duties and solve the many complex problems which have confronted him. Mr. Wellman says:

> The President has been denounced as a trickster, as a tyrant, as a murderer, as a wine-bibber, as a mere player of politics. He has been condemned in one breath as too weak to have a policy, and in the next as a dictator, an imperialist, a would-be emperor. Mr. McKinley is but human, and he has decided to answer some of his critics. Without losing his temper or his dignity he gets back at his reckless detractors in his letter of acceptance in most vigorous fashion.

THE COTTON CROP.

The Southern planters this year are not turning to Bryan's free silver theory as a remedy for the low price of their great staple. It has advanced all this year, and since the September crop report was issued it has been going up with amazing rapidity. In fact, the voters of the cotton belt see clearly now that the prices of products depend on demand and supply, and not on the money standard. They are perfectly content with the gold standard and higher prices for their cotton.

The unfavorable nature of the government report caused a scare, and an upward rush in prices. There was a small reaction when the scare wore off, but the price is at least $8 a bale over that on September 10. The cotton crop in this country is certain to be a short one, not over 9,000,000 bales, but the South will get more out of it than for any year of the last decade. That of 1899 brought the planters $81,000,000 more than that of 1898, though the latter was nearly two million bales larger. This year's crop will certainly go that much higher than last year's, and the South will prosper accordingly.

KRUGER'S FLIGHT.

A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques this morning states that President Kruger has arrived there. This marks the end of the Transvaal war. The President would not have abandoned the field had not all hope of successful resistance been extinguished. There may be more or less guerilla fighting yet, but practically the war is at an end.

Now comes the task of restoring the ways of peace, of rehabilitating the devastated portions of the two republics—and, still more important, by wise, considerate and liberal treatment, to conciliate the Boer population, and encourage them to return to their former avocations. The problems now confronting the British government are most difficult, and the world will watch to see if it will justify its ostensible reasons for war by general amnesty, equal full suffrage, and in all ways placing the Boers on a complete equality of citizenship with the outlanders.

In his La Crosse, Wis., speech Governor Roosevelt turned one of the neatest points he has yet made against the Democracy. He declared there was no section of the country in which the Democracy dared to discuss and champion every declaration made in the Kansas City platform. On the other hand, the Republicans are a unit in the support of every declaration made in the Philadelphia platform.

BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Bryan's formal letter of acceptance is out, and proves to be an addendum to his speeches of acceptance at Indianapolis and Topeka. Consequently he devotes his space to the matter of trusts, following it with the money question, and the hodge-podge of minor points which are embraced in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. The bulk of the latter are not issues, so far as the people are concerned, nor are the two parties aligned upon them.

Mr. Bryan strives to make it appear that the growth of trusts has been most marked during the present administration. There was, in 1898, an active effort to float a number of trusts, but investors were shy, and the effort to float combinations at a capitalization double or triple the real value of the plans and business involved was a flat failure. The great trusts—those which really count as factors in the industrial situation—were formed long before McKinley's inauguration.

Mr. Bryan's discussion of the topic is thoroughly demagogic. He revives the old free trade cry that the Dingley tariff, or any other protective measure, produces trusts. But he does not explain why free trade England is full of trusts, nor why the trust idea was taken up there and put into practice before it was adopted in the United States. Germany, France and Belgium also have fully as large a proportion of trusts as the United States. His efforts to make it appear to the masses that trusts are peculiar to this country, and are due to the protective tariff, is a studied misrepresentation. Nor would the abolition of the protective features of the tariff aid in destroying a single trust. How could it injure the Standard Oil trust—the largest trust of all? It would benefit the Democratic Sugar trust, for it would relieve it of the import duty on raw sugar, and enable it to make still more profit. It could not injure Chairman Jones' American cotton trust, which monopolizes the method of packing cotton in round bales. It would not affect the steel trust, which ships structural steel all over the world—bridges to Africa and Siberia, for instances, and steel to England itself.

Mr. Bryan is also disingenuous as to the other remedies he proposes. He says that "if elected"—an important proviso—he shall recommend such additional legislation by Congress as may be necessary. Mr. Bryan knows—none better—that the best constitutional lawyers in the country, including those of the Democratic party, believe that the present Sherman anti-trust law—a Republican measure, be it remembered—goes as far as Congress has power to go under the constitution as it stands to-day; and that, if Congress is to deal adequately with monopolies there must be a constitutional amendment, giving it full powers.

Bryan says if a constitutional amendment shall be found necessay, he will recommend one. Here he gives his case away. A resolution for submitting such an amendment was reported in June last, by the judiciary committee to the House. It required, of course, a two-thirds vote. The Democrats of the House defeated it, for the Republicans have not two-thirds of the membership of that body. Had the Democrats in Congress supported it, that amendment would have been ready for the state legislatures to vote upon it the coming winter. Why did the Democrats defeat it? Because at heart they do not favor it. They do not care for the trust issue.

When the Wilson bill reached the Senate, it will be remembered that Mr. Gorman and a junta of other Democratic Senators forced an amendment remodeling the sugar schedule in the interests of the sugar trust. Every one recalls tho charges made that certain Democratic Senators took advantage of their private knowledge of what was to be done to speculate in the stock of the sugar trust, and made large sums. The amendment went back to the House, of which Mr. Bryan was then a member. Mr. Wilson, author of the bill, denounced the amendment upon the floor of the House, and declared it a surrender to the trust. But the Democrats of the House favored that infamous amendment—and Mr. Bryan voted for it!

On the money question Mr. Bryan's letter is important, because he asserts in it that he and his party stand for free coinage at 16 to 1. He has hitherto tried to cloak this issue behind his "imperialism" bugaboo, but he now asserts it, though not with the vehemence he did four years ago. However, it is clear to every thinking man that the election of Bryan means, of course, the election of a Democratic House, and such a change in the political complexion of a number of states as will give the Democrats the Senate two years later. That would mean the enactment of a free silver law.

But Bryan will not have to wait for Congress to act. Secretary Gage has shown that it is in the power of the President to order government obligations paid in silver only. That act would bring us to the silver standard, in effect. Everybody would pay out silver and hold gold and the silver dollars and all paper money which can be redeemed in silver equally with gold, would fall to the value of the bullion in the silver dollar. This would bring on a panic worse than that of 1893, and again the people would find, as they then found, that they had been misled by Democratic theories, and had wrought their own ruin by placing faith in the utterances of demagogues.

The financial danger is quite as great as it was four years ago, and it needs united action by every man in favor of an honest dollar and continued prosperity to avert it.

Governor Roosevelt "handed out a hot one" to Mr. Bryan when he rebuked the practice of making campaign promises which can not be fulfilled. This destroys the confidence of the people in the men who indulge in it. It is queer, however, that with much experience along this line in the past, so many are prone to listen to false pledges and foolish theories.

The "full dinner pail" bothers the Democrats. Their papers are doing all in their power to make the voters resent the phrase, but without success. It is simply a symbol of a condition—and that condition pleases the people.

Lincoln, Nebraska, has lost 27 per cent of its population since 1890. Having a conspicuous "favorite son" is not always a flourishing industrial symptom.

Maine cannot refrain from going hell bent for the Republican ticket, even if Kent is not on it.

MOTHER AND SIX CHILDREN WALKED 700 MILES

Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, with six children, has walked the 700 miles stretching between Grand Rapids, Mich., and Poplar Bluff, Mo., on foot. Poverty forced her to such pedestrianism, as she was too proud to ask for help.

Last May Mrs. Burns' husband died at Grand Rapids, and she wrote to her father at Odin, Ill., who asked her to come to him. She could not pay her fare, so she got a handcart, packed some camp necessities into it, and started. Three children rode in the cart.

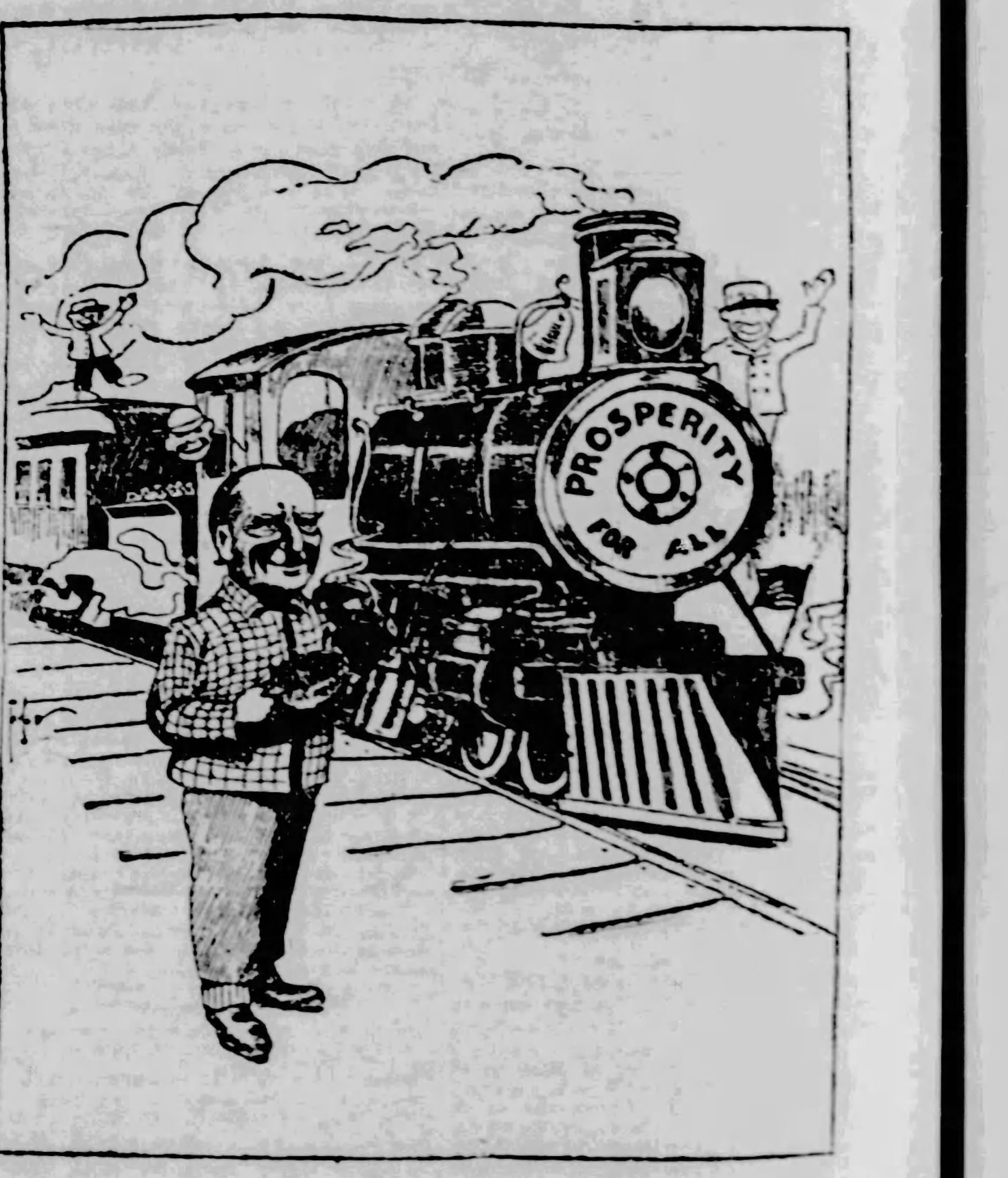
When she got to Odin, however, her father, Eli Gray, had sold out and moved to Poplar Bluff, Mo. She had two uncles at Vienna, Ill., but she would not go to them for help. She plodded on sturdily, accepting such necessaries as the kind hearted people along the way pressed upon her.

As she reached the sparsely settled section of southeast Missouri it became harder for her to procure provisions, and she was obliged to part with some of her possessions to obtain money to get food. In this condition she reached Poplar Bluff. On her arrival she learned her father was not there, and all efforts so far to locate him have been in vain. She is cared for by the sympathetic people of Poplar Bluff, while the children and their relatives are inquired for.

Mrs. Burns does not seem to regard her long walk as unusual. She says she was not annoyed by tramps, and all treated her and her little ones well. The woman has a passionate love for her children. The authorities have asked her to be allowed to care for them, but she will not consent to a separation from them. She is anxious to get work to support them.

Mrs. Burns, beyond being tired and footsore, is well. If her father cannot be found she will return to Vienna, Ill., where her relatives live, in the same manner in which she came here. The woman is 36 years old. Her oldest child, a boy, is 11 years old, and the youngest 19 months.—Chicago Tribune.

A PRETTY GOOD TRAIN FOR TRAINMEN.



Reports published in the Chicago Tribune recently show a vast increase of the number of railroad men now at work, as compared with the number employed four years ago. There has also been a steady growth in the payrolls, the Illinois Central, for instance, paying in 1900 $5,792,540 more to its men than it did in 1896. The Chicago & Northwestern and the Illinois Central lines, typical of conditions generally, have in service 17,000 more men than in 1896. Comparisons made by the Railway and Telegraph Employes' Political League, which met in Chicago in convention recently, show that 143,890 more men were employed on the railroads of the country last year than on the corresponding date in 1895.

STEEL ROD AS A WEAPON

A Woman Can Defend Herself With Her Umbrella Stick.

The woman who carries an umbrella of the prevailing pattern is not defenceless in the city's streets. She can use it with terrible, if not deadly effect, as some of the sex have done quite recently. Sometimes, too, it is the instrument of much mischief in the hands of the careless. The most admired slimness of the latest umbrella is produced by using steel "sticks," which taper to a very pretty point. The ways of carrying an umbrella are various, but the favorite method is based on the principle that no one else possesses eyes. Armed with one of these smart, thin umbrellas, a woman is rather more dangerous than a Creusot gun, and now that the season for the en tout cas approaches, it is just as well that a medical man has called attention to the murderous potentialities of this necessary but by no means harmless article, although there is a note of exaggeration in his warning.

NEW STYLE UMBRELLAS AVAILABLE FOR DEFENSE.

Publishers' Column.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT PORTRAITS.

Our portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt are handsome lithograph crayon work, size 18x23 inches, on heavy plate paper. We furnish them at the following very low prices:

Single portraits	15c
Per pair	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and one portrait	25c
Weekly Blade 3 months and two portraits	40c

Write for terms to agents. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Celebrated Christy Knives.

This handy set consists of bread, carver and paring knife. They are made of best steel, with indestructible wire handles. The bread and carver have nine-inch blades, with the celebrated wavy edges, and are carefully ground, tempered and sharpened. These are the best knives made for bread or meat, either hot or cold, as they cut without hacking, and once used are indispensable. The parer has three-inch straight edge blade, made of same grade of steel. The set postpaid by mail, 45c.

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen tables knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS,

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1875—Joselyn Eton Jacket.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This is a simple and stylish design of an Eaton jacket without revers or collar. It curves from the shoulder to the bust, fastening in front, and is fitted by a single dart. The back may have a center seam or not as preferred, and there are under-arm seams. The sleeve is long and plain, ending in a deep scallop over the hand. Cloths, medium or light weight, are much desired for these garments, and smart ones are seen of silk, either tucked or trimmed. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1884—Cicily Waist.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. Waists for young girls are most becoming when made with some fullness about the waist. This design opens at the left side, and is cut with a square neck, front and back. The neck is filled in with a chemisette that is faced on the lining and finished with a standing collar. The sleeve is the fitted two-piece sleeve, finished with a circular cuff. Silk, woolen and cotton fabrics are suitable for this model, trimmed in any preferred way.

1883—Wickham Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. This is a new tucked design suitable for a separate waist. It opens on the left side, fastening with four little tabs. There are three clusters of four half-inch tucks in front and the fullness at the waist blouses slightly. There are under arm forms, and a plain tucked back; a separate piece is set on. The sleeve is finished with the little tabs, and the neck is finished with a high collar, opening on the side. Woolen and silk fabrics are suitable for this model, and it is equally desirable for cotton goods.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1885—Mildred Skirt.

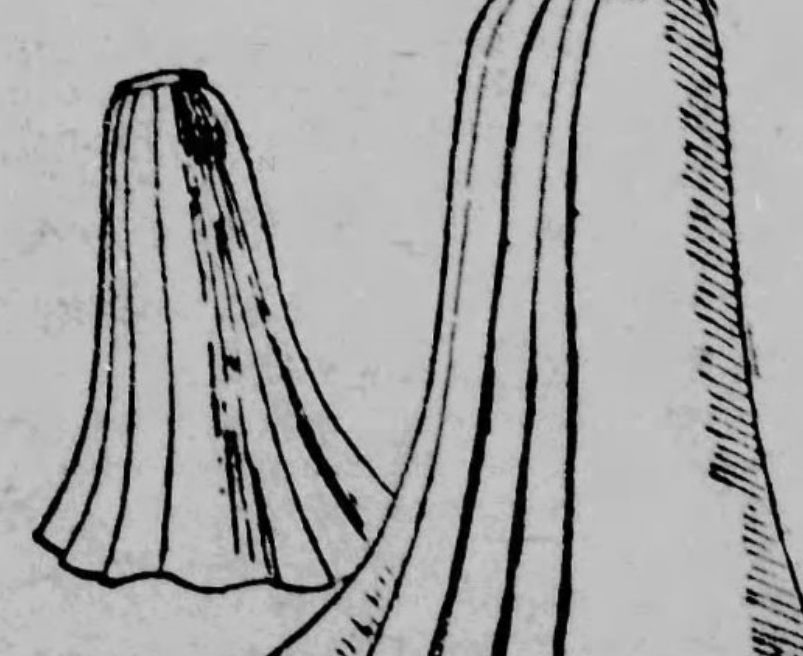
Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. A pretty design for a plainted skirt, suitable for light weight woolen, silk or cotton fabrics. It is a two-piece model, having five two-inch plaits on either side and the fullness in the center back is laid on a plait. A pretty effect is to have the plaits stitched down about one-third the depth, the remaining part of skirt flaring with graceful fullness.

1889—Stephanie Frock.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. Square necked Breton effects are the most popular of the new designs. An illustration of this effect is given in the "Stephanie." It is pretty made up in light fabrics, such as dimity, wash silk, and would make the best sort of school frock in dark blue duck, cashmere or veiling, with a trimming of red and blue galloon. The waist is cut with a lining and the fullness in front blouses slightly. The skirt is cut with gores, the fullness well drawn to the back and the front and sides fitting easily.

1880—Addington Skirt.

Sizes, medium and large. The illustration shows a stylish three-piece skirt, which may be made up lined or not, as fancy dictates. It has three deep plaits on each side, and the back may be finished with a turn-in plait or gathered, as preferred. This design is entirely suitable for any of the gown fabrics that plait easily. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.



ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE

Republican Success Is Necessary to Prosperity.

New York, Sept. 17.—Governor Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is as follows:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1900.

To Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, Chairman Committee on Notification of Vice President.

Sir:—I accept the nomination as Vice President of the United States, tendered me by the Republican national convention with a very deep sense of the honor conferred upon me, and with an infinitely deeper sense of the vital importance to the whole country of securing the reelection of President McKinley. The nation's welfare is at stake. We must continue the work which has been so well begun during the present administration. We must show in fashion incapable of being misunderstood that the American people, at the beginning of the twentieth century, face their duties in a calm and serious spirit; that they have no intention of permitting folly or lawlessness to mar the extraordinary material well-being which they have attained at home, nor yet of permitting their flag to be dishonored abroad.

I feel that this contest is by no means one merely between Republicans and Democrats. We have a right to appeal to all good citizens who are fair-sighted enough to see what the honor and the interest of the nation demand. To put into practice the principles embodied in the Kansas City platform would mean grave disaster to the nation, for that platform stands for reaction and disorder; for an upsetting of our financial system, which would mean not only great suffering but the abandonment of the nation's good faith; and for a policy abroad which would imply the dishonor of the flag and an unworthy surrender of our national rights. Its success would mean unspeakable humiliation to men proud of their country, jealous of their country's good name, and desirous of securing the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Therefore we have a right to appeal to all good men, north and south, east and west, whatever their politics may have been in the past, to stand with us, because we stand for the prosperity of the country and for the renown of the American flag.

Prosperity Is General.

The most important of all problems is, of course, that of securing good government and moral and material well-being within our borders. Great though the need is that the nation should do its work well abroad, even this comes second to the thorough performance of duty at home. Under the administration of President McKinley, this country has been blessed with a degree of prosperity absolutely unparalleled even in the previous prosperous history. While it is, of course, true that no legislation and no administration can bring success to those who are not stout of heart, cool of head and ready of hand, yet it is no less true that the individual capacity of each man to get good results for himself can be absolutely destroyed by bad legislation or bad administration, while under the reverse conditions the power of the individual to do good work is assured and stimulated. This is what has been done under the administration of President McKinley. Thanks to his actions and to the wise legislation of congress on tariff and finance, the conditions of our industrial life have been rendered more favorable than ever before, and they have been taken advantage of to the full by American thrift, industry and enterprise. Order has been observed, the courts upheld, and the fullest liberty secured to all citizens. The merchant and manufacturer, but above all the farmer and the wage worker, have profited by this state of things.

Republican Policy Must Be Continued

Fundamentally and primarily the present contest is a contest for the continuance of the conditions which have told in favor of our material welfare and of our civil and political integrity. If this nation is to retain either its well being or its self respect, it cannot afford to plunge into financial and economic chaos, it cannot afford to endorse governmental theories which would unsettle the standard of national honesty and destroy the integrity of our system of justice. The policy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one is a policy fraught with destruction to every home in the land. It means untold misery to the head of every household, and, above all, to the women and children of every home. When our opponents champion free silver at sixteen to one they are either insincere or sincere in their attitude. In insincere in championship they, of course, forfeit all right to belief or support on any ground. If sincere, they are a menace to the welfare of the country. Whether they shout their sinister purpose or merely whisper it makes but little difference, save as it reflects their own honesty. No issue can be paramount to the issue they thus make, for the paramountcy of such an issue is to be determined, not by the dictum of any man or body of men, but by the fact that it affects vitally the well being of every home in the land. The financial question is always of such far-reaching and tremendous importance to the national welfare that it can never be raised in good faith unless this tremendous importance is not merely conceded but insisted on. Men who are not willing to make such an issue paramount have no possible justification for raising at it all, for under such circumstances their act cannot under any conceivable circumstance do aught but grave harm.

A Ruinous Policy.

The success of the party representing the principles emboded in the Kansas City platform would bring about the destruction of all the conditions necessary to the continuance of our prosperity. It would also unsettle our whole governmental system, and would therefore disarrange all the vast and delicate machinery of our complex industrial life. Above all, the effect would be ruinous to our finances. If we are to prosper, the currency of this country must be based upon the gold dollar worth one hundred cents. The stability of our currency has been greatly increased by the excellent financial act passed by the last Congress. But no law can secure our finances against the effect of unwise and disastrous management in the hands of unfriendly administrators. No party can safely be entrusted with the management of our national affairs unless it accepts it as axiomatic the truths recognized in all progressive countries as esential to a proper and sound system of finance. In their essence these must be the same for all great civilized peoples. In different stages of development, different countries face varying economic conditions, but at every stage and under all circumstances the most important element in securing their economic well being is sound finance, honest money. So intimate is the connection between industrial prosperity and a sound currency that the former is jeopardized, not merely by unsound finance, but by the very threat of unsound finance. The business man and the farmer are vitally interested in this question; but no man's interest is so great as that of the wage-worker. The capitalist will lose much of his capital and will suffer wearing anxiety and the loss of many comforts; but the wage-worker who loses his wages must suffer, and see his wife and children suffer, for the actual necessities of life. The one absolutely vital need of our whole industrial system is sound money.

The Trust Problem.

One of the serious problems with which we are confronted under the conditions of our present industrial civilization is that presented by the great business combinations, which are generally known under the name of trusts.

The problem is an exceedingly difficult one and the difficulty is immensely aggravated both by honest but wrongheaded attacks on our whole industrial system in the effort to remove some of the evils connected with it, and by the mischievous advice of men who either think crookedly or who advance remedies knowing them to be ineffective, but deeming that they may, by darkening counsel, achieve for themselves a surious reputation for wisdom. No good whatever is subserved by indiscriminate denunciation of corporations generally, and of all forms of industrial combination in particular, and when this public denunciation is accompanied by private membership in the great corporations denounced, the effect is, of course, to give an air of insincerity to the whole movement. Nevertheless there are real abuses, and there is ample reason for striving to remedy these abuses. A crude or ill-considered effort to remedy them would either be absolutely without effect or else would simply do damage.

The first thing to do is to find out the facts; and for this purpose publicity as to capitalization, profits, and all else of importance to the public, is the most useful measure. The mere fact of this publicity would in itself remedy certain evils, and, as to the others, it would in some cases point out the remedies, and would at least enable us to tell whether or not certain proposed remedies would be useful. The state acting in its collective capacity would thus first find out the facts and then be able to take measures as wisdom dictated. Much can be done by taxation. Even more can be done by regulation, by close supervision, and the unsparing excision of all unhealthy destructive and anti-social elements. The separate state governments can do a great deal, and where they decline to cooperate the national government must step in.

Question of Expansion.

While paying heed to the necessity of keeping our house in order at home, the American people can not, if they wish to retain their self-respect, refrain from doing their duty as a great nation in the world. The history of the nation is in large part the history of the nation's expansion. When the first Continental congress met in Liberty hall and the thirteen original states declared themselves a nation, the westward limit of the country was marked bp the Alleghaney mountains. Even during the Revolutionary war the work of expansion went on. Kentucky, Tennessee and the great Northwest, then known as the Illinois country, were conquered from our white and Indian foes during the Revolutionary struggle and were confirmed to us by the treaty of peace in 1783. Yet the land thus confirmed was not then given to us. It was held by an alien foe until the army under General Anthony Wayne freed Ohio from the red man, while the treaties of Jay and Pinckney secured from the Spanish and British Natchez and Detroit.

In 1803, under President Jefferson, the greatest single stride in expansion that we ever took was taken by the purchase called Louisiana, which included what are now the states of Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Idaho, Montana and a large part of Colorado and Utah, was acquired by treaty and purchased under President Jefferson exactly and precisely as the Philippines have been acquired by treaty and purchase under President McKinley. The doctrine of "the consent of the governed," the doctrine previously enunciated by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence was not held by him or by any other sane man to apply to the Indian tribes in the Louisiana territory which he thus acquired, and there was no vote taken even of the white inhabitants, not to speak of the negroes and Indians, as to whether they were willing that their territory should be annexed. The great majority of the inhabitants, white and colored alike, were bitterly opposed to the transfer.

An armed force of United States soldiers had to be hastily sent into the territory to prevent insurrection. President McKinley has sent troops to the Philippines. Jefferson distinctly stated that the Louisianians were "not fit or ready for self-government," and years elapsed before they were given self-government, Jefferson appointing the governor and other officials without any consultation with the inhabitants of the newly-acquired territory. The doctrine that the "Constitution follows the flag" was not then even considered either by Jefferson or by any other serious party leader, for it never entered their heads that a new territory should be governed other than in the way in which the territories of Ohio and Illinois had already been governed under Washington and the elder Adams; the misleading phrase was only struck out in theory known by this utterly false and political controversy at a much later date, for the sole purpose of justifying the extension of slavery into the territories.

Parallel Is Exact.

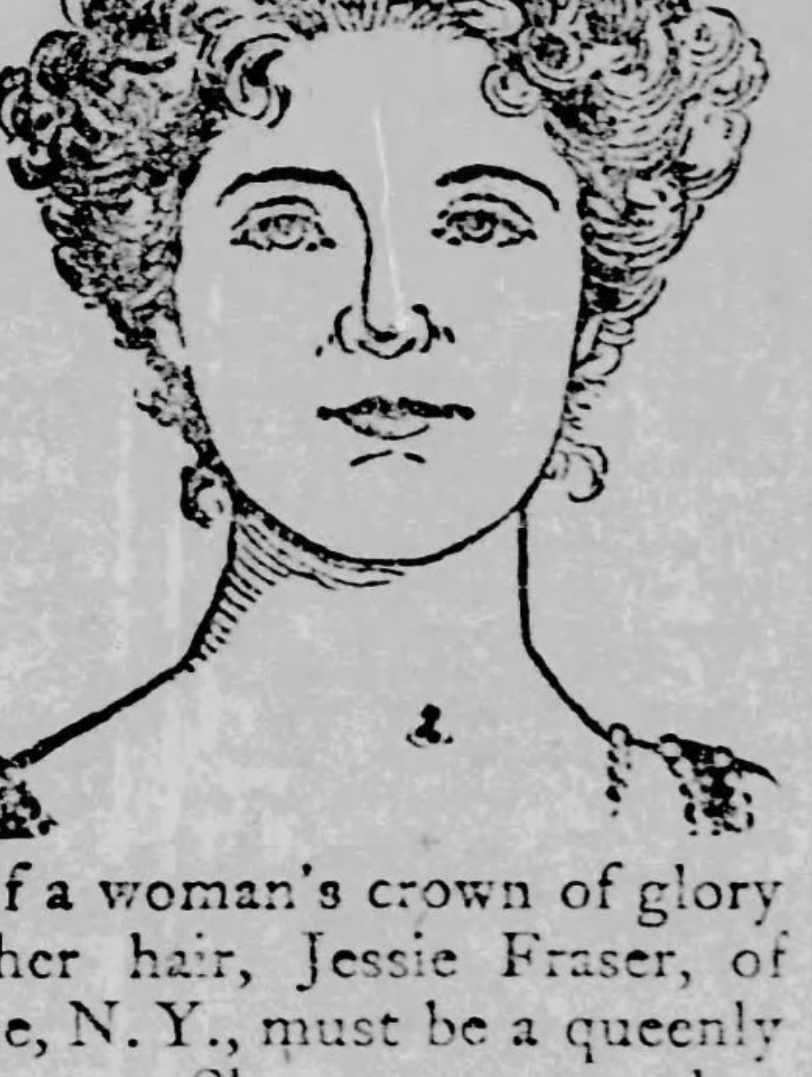
The parallel between what Jefferson did with Louisiana and what is now being done in the Philippines is exact. Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the "consent of the governed" doctrine saw no incongruity between this and the establishment of a government on common sense grounds in the new territory; and he railed at the stickers for an impossible application of his principle, saying, in language which at the present day applies to the situation in the Philippines without the change of a word, "though it is acknowledged that our new fellow citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some can not bring themselves to suspend its principles for a single moment." He intended that ultimately self-government should be introduced throughout the territory, but only as the different parts became fit for it, and no sooner. This is the just policy that has been pursued. In no part of the Louisiana purchase was complete self-government introduced for a number of years; in one part of it, the Indian territory, it has not yet been introduced, although nearly a century has elapsed. Over enormous tracts of it including various Indian reservations, with a territory in the aggregate as large as that of the Philippines, the constitution has never yet "followed the flag;" the army officer and the civilian agent still exercise authority, without asking the "consent of the governed." We must proceed in the Philippines with the same wise caution, taking each successive step as it becomes desirable, and accommodating the details of our policy to the peculiar needs of the situation. But as soon as the present revolt is put down and order is established, it will undoubtedly be possible to give to the islands a larger measure of self-government than Jefferson originally gave Louisiana.

The next great step in expansion was the acquisition of Florida. This was partly acquired by conquest and partly by purchase, Andrew Jackson being the most prominent figure in the acquisition. It was taken under President Monroe, the aftertime President John Quincy Adams being active in securing the purchase. As in the case of the Philippines, Florida was acquired by purchase from Spain, and in Florida the Seminoles, who had not been consulted in the sale, rebelled and waged war exactly as some of the Tagals have rebelled and waged war in the Philippines. The Seminole war lasted for many years, but Presidents Adams and Jackson declined for a moment to consider the question of abandoning Florida to the Seminoles, or to treat their non-consent to the government of the United States as a valid reason for turning over the territory to them.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills



If a woman's crown of glory is her hair, Jessie Fraser, of Fine, N. Y., must be a queenly woman. She wrote us, last January, that her hair was nearly 64 inches long and very thick.

And she gave Ayer's Hair Vigor all the credit for it. Ayer's Hair Vigor may do this for you.

We don't claim the 64 inches every time, though.

J. C. AYER COMPANY,
Practical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Pills
Ayer's Ague Cure
Ayer's Hair Vigor
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Ayer's Comatone

Our next acquisition of territory was that of Texas, secured by treaty after it had been wrested from the Mexicans by the Texans themselves. Then came the acquisition of California, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and parts of Colorado and Utah as the result of the Mexican war, supplemented five years later by the Gadsden purchase.

The next acquisition was that of Alaska, secured from Russia by treaty of purchase. Alaska was full of natives, some of whom had advanced well beyond the stage of savagery and were Christians. They were not consulted about the purchase nor was their acquiescence required. The purchase was made by the men who had just put through a triumphant war to restore the Union and free the slave; but none of them deemed it necessary to push the doctrine of the "consent of the governed" to a conclusion so fantastic as to necessitate the turning over of Alaska to its original owners, the Indian and the Alent. For thirty years the United States authorities, military and civil, exercised the supreme authority in a tract of land many times larger than the Philippines, in which it did not seem likely that there would ever be any considerable body of white inhabitants.

Annexation of Hawaii.

Nearly thirty years passed before the next instance of expansion occurred, which was over the Island of Hawaii. An effort was made at the end of President Harrison's administration to secure the annexation of Hawaii. The effort was unsuccessful. In a debate in Congress on February 2, 1894, one of the leaders in opposing the annexation of the islands, stated, "These islands are more than two thousand miles distant from our extreme western boundary. We have a serious race problem now in our country and I am not in favor of adding to our domestic fabric a mongrel population (of this character). Our constitution makes no provision for a colonial establishment. Any territorial government we might establish would necessarily, because of the population, be an oligarchy, which would have to be supported by armed soldiers." Yet Hawaii has now been annexed and her delegates have sat in the national conventions of the two great parties. The fears then expressed in relation to an "oligarchy" and "armed soldiers" are not now seriously entertained by any human being; yet they are precisely the objections urged against the acquisition of the Philippines at this very moment. We are making no new departure. We are not taking a single step which in any way affects our institutions or our traditional policies. From the beginning we have given widely varying degrees of self-government to the different territories, according to their needs.

The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling "Imperialism" involved in the present development of that policy of expansion which has been part of the history of America from the day when she became a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing as applied to our present policy in the Philippines; for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy toward the Seminoles or Custer's toward the Sioux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with the freedom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains. Our army is relatively not as large as it was in the days of Wayne; we have not one regular for every thousand inhabitants. There is no more danger of a draft than there is of the re-introduction of slavery.

Militarism Defined.

When we expanded over New Mexico and California we secured free government to these territories and prevented their falling under the "militarism" of a dictatorship like that of Santa Anna, or the "imperialism" of a real empire in the days of Maximilian. We put a stop to imperialism in Mexico as soon as the civil war closed. We made a great anti-imperialistic stride when we drove the Spaniards from Porto Rico and the Philippines and thereby made ready the ground in these islands for that gradually increasing measure of self-government for which their population are severally fitted. Cuba is being helped along the path to independence as rapidly as her own citizens are content that she should go. Of course, the presence of troops in the Philippines during the Tagal insurrection has no more to do with militarism or imperialism than had their presence in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wyoming during the many years which elapsed before the final outbreaks of the Sioux were definitely put down. There is no more militarism or imperialism in garrisoning Luzon until order is restored than there was imperialism in sending soldiers to South Dakota in 1890, during the Ogallalla outbreak. The reasoning which justifies our having made war against Sitting Bull also justifies our having checked the outbreaks of Aguinaldo and his followers directed, as they were, against Filipino and American alike.

The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our republic to enter on a career of "militarism" would be to abandon the Philippines to their own tribes, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag; while the presence of this flag on the islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression. The whole argument against President McKinley's policy in the Philippines becomes absurd when it is conceded that we should, to quote the language of the Kansas City platform, "give to the Philippines first a stable form of government." If they are not entitled to independence, they are also entitled to decide for themselves whether their government shall be stable or unstable, civilized or savage, or whether they shall have any government at all; while it is, of course, equally evident that under such conditions we have no right whatever to guarantee them against outside interference any more than we have a right to make such a guarantee in the case of the Boxers (who are merely the Chinese analogues of Aguinaldo's followers). If we have a right to establish a stable form of government in the islands, it necessarily follows that it is not only our right but our duty to support that government until the natives gradually grow fit to sustain it themselves. How else will it be stable? The minute we leave it it ceases to be stable.

A Question of Contraction.

Properly speaking, the question is now not whether we shall expand—for we have already expanded—but whether we shall contract. The Philippines are now part of American territory. To surrender them would be to surrender American territory. They must, of course, be governed primarily in the interests of their own citizens. Our first care must be for the people of the islands which have come under our guardianship as a result of the most righteous foreign war that has been waged within the memory of the present generation. They must be administered in the interests of their inhabitants, and that necessarily means that any question of personal or partisan politics in their administration must be entirely eliminated. We must continue to put at the head of affairs in the different islands such men as Gen. Wood, Governor Allen and Judge Taft; and it is a most fortunate thing that we are able to illustrate what ought to be done in the way of sending officers thither by pointing out what actually has been done. The minor places in their administration, where it is impossible to fill them by natives, must be filled by the strictest application of the merit system. It is very important that in our own home administration the merely ministerial and administrative offices, where the duties are entirely non-political, shall be filled absolutely without reference to partisan affiliations; but this is many times more important in the newly acquired islands. The merit system is in its essence as democratic as our common school system, for it simply means equal chances and fair play for all.

It must be remembered always that governing these islands in the interests of the inhabitants may not necessarily be to govern them as the inhabitants at the moment prefer. To grant self-governmen to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief, and this is no more altered by the fact that the Philippines fought the Spaniards, than it would be by the fact that the Apaches have long been trained and employed in the United States army and have rendered signal serve therein, just as the Pawnees did under the administration of President Grant; just as the Stockbridge Indians did in the days of General Washington, and the friendly tribes of the Six Nations did in the days of President Madison.

There are now in the United States communities of Indians which have advanced so far that it has been possible to embody them as a whole in our political system all the members of the tribe becoming United States citizens. There are other communities where the bulk of the tribe are still too wild for it to be possible to take such a step. There are individuals among the Apaches, Pawnees, Iroquois, Sioux, and other tribes, who are now United States citizens, and who are entitled to stand, and do stand, on an absolute equality with all our citizens of pure white blood. Men of Indian blood are now serving in the army and navy and in Congress and occupy high position both in the business and the political world. There is every reason why as rapidly as an Indian, or any body of Indians, become fit for self-government; he or it should be granted the fullest equality with the whites; but there would be no justification whatever in treating this fact as a reason for abandoning the wild tribes to work out their own destruction. Exactly the same reasoning applies in the Philippines. To turn over the islands to Aguinaldo and his followers would not be to give self-government to the islanders; under no circumstances would the majority thus gain self-government. They would simply be put at the mercy of a syndicate of Chinese half-breeds, under whom corruption would flourish far more freely than ever it flourished under Tweed, while tyrannical oppression would obtain to a degree only possible under such an oligarchy.

Yours truly,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

OUTHWAITE FOR M'KINLEY.

Columbus, O., Sept. 17.—Former Congressman Joseph H. Outhwaite, perhaps the ablest Ohio Democrat who left his party in 1896, when the notorious Chicago platform was adopted, will not pursue the same course this year as he did in the last Presidential election. Four years ago, he was one of the master spirits in the inception of the Gold Democratic movement, and presided over the convention at Indianapolis which nominated Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner. Outhwaite voted for Palmer and Buckner. This year he will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. His intention now to go a step further than he was willing to take in the first Bryan campaign has been a matter of common knowledge for some weeks. Some of the reasons which have induced Mr. Outhwaite to come out for McKinley are contained in a hastily prepared interview. Three paragraphs from the interview are:

"Mr. Bryan believes it to be his duty to do all he can to destroy the gold standard and the present currency system of the country. I believe it to be my duty to vote against that policy and against the man who stands for it.

"The prosperity of the people has answered him. His arguments have been refuted by the logic of events, yet to satisfy the Populists, who first nominated him for President, he forced the Democracy into the acceptance of their obnoxious platform. That was not statesmanship. It was not even good politics.

"The President has declared that it is the purpose of our government to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government when they are ready for it, and give it to them as rapidly as they are ready for it. This is quite satisfactory to me, and I shall vote to sustain that policy."

SICARD DEAD.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard died of apoplexy at 9 o'clock this morning at his summer home at Westernville.

FIT THE GROCER.

Wife Made the Suggestion.

A grocer has excellent opportunity to know the effects of special foods on his customers. Mr. R. A. Lytle, of 557 St. Clair St., Cleveland, Ohio, has a long list of customers that have been helped in health by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee.

He says, regarding his own experience: "Two years ago I had been drinking coffee and must say that I was almost wrecked in my nerves.

"Particularly in the morning I was so irritable and upset that I could hardly wait until the coffee was served, and then I had no appetite for breakfast and did not feel like attending to my store duties.

"One day my wife suggested that inasmuch as I was selling so much Postum Food Coffee there must be some merit in it, and suggested that we try it. I took home a package and she prepared it according to directions. The result was a very happy one. My nervousness gradually disappeared and to-day my nerves are all right. I would advise every one affected in any way with nervousness or stomach troubles, to leave off coffee and use Postum Food Coffee.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

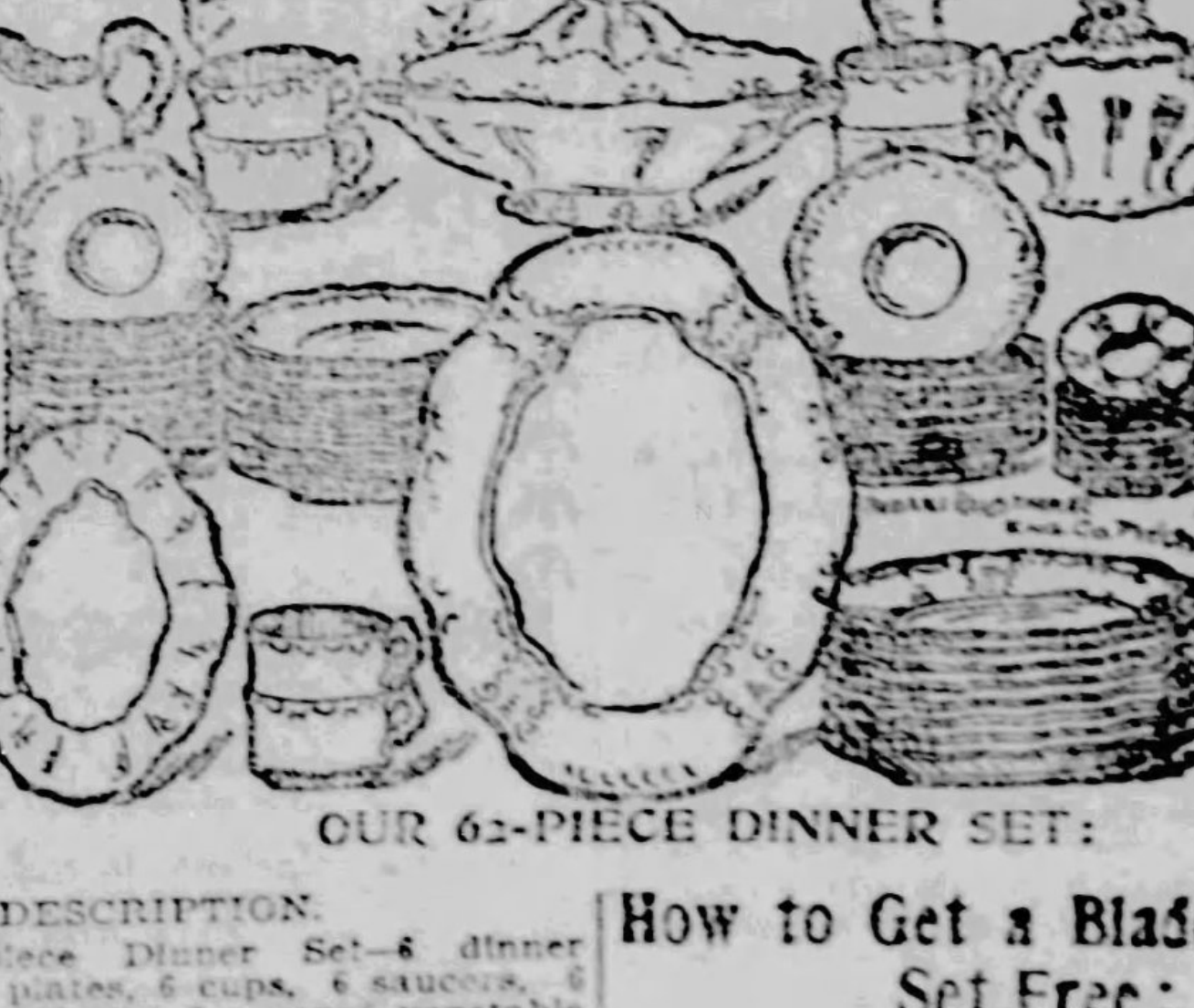
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

The decorated dishes have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:

Plain White	$3.25
Decorated	4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:

Plain White	$3.80
Decorated	5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (3 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:

Plain White	$5.56
Decorated	7.60

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing, and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle. This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 13, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 32, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 25, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

THE FLIGHT OF KRUGER

Taken to Mean an Early End of Fighting in the Transvaal.

London, Sept. 12.—The flight of President Kruger from what is now designated as the Transvaal colony to Lorenzo Marques, as cabled to the Associated Press this morning, is regarded here as indicative of an early end of the hostilities in South Africa. Another message from Lorenzo Marques says the Transvaal state officials accompanied President Kruger into Portuguese territory.

Significant also, although it is unconfirmed, is the announcement that General Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, is making overtures to surrender, and the question whether the burghers will follow the usual course of beaten armies and lay down their arms or formally declare in favor of guerilla warfare must be speedily settled. It is expected here that President Kruger's action deprives the Boers of their main pretext for remaining in the field.

The British war office has issued a long report from Lord Roberts on the treatment of British prisoners of war at Pretoria.

Briefly, Lord Roberts declares that the treatment of officers was fair, but that the food of the men was quite inadequate and of inferior quality. He denounces the treatment of the colonial prisoners as criminals and says the inhuman treatment of sick prisoners throws the greatest discredit on the authorities at Pretoria.

The prevalence of sickness and many deaths of prisoners, Lord Roberts adds, are attributable to the lack of proper food, medicines and accommodations and the neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The following dispatch has been received by the war department from the United States army officer who accompanied the Boers in their campaigns, as military observer:

"Lorenzo Marques.—Events have required the departure of the attaches from the Transvaal. Request instructions.

(Signed. "REICHMANN."

This message is interpreted at the department to mean the complete collapse of the Boer resistance to England. Capt. Reichmann has been cabled permission to start at once for the United States.

Warship for Kruger.

The Hague, Sept. 17.—The government of the Netherlands has telegraphed to Lourenzo Marques, offering a Dutch warship to bring Mr. Kruger to Holland.

Will Take the Herzog.

Lisbon, Sept. 17.—The newspapers here say that Mr. Kruger will take the German steamer Herzog at Lourenzo Marquez, his destination being Holland, by way of Marseilles.

His Wife Joins Him.

London, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Kruger, according to a dispatch to the Daily Express, has arrived in Lourenzo Marquez.

FRENCH'S ADVANCE

London, Sept. 15.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office, under date of Machadodorp, Sept. 14, as follows:

"French occupied Barberton yesterday with the cavalry which he took across the mountains. He met slight opposition, the enemy being completely surprised. Twenty-three officers and fifty-nine men who were prisoners, were released, and forty-three locomotives and other rolling stock were captured. The former will relieve us of great difficulty, as we had to put up with a few rickety engines.

"French reports that he has sufficient supplies for three weeks for his force and for a week for his horses. One hundred Boers, with many Mauser rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured. There are large quantities of cattle and sheep in the country which is good news.

"French intercepted large convoys, showing that Barberton was used as a depot of supplies for the Boers in the south and southeast. The bulk of French's force is still thirty-five miles behind the cavalry owing to the difficulty of getting the wagons over the pass leading to Barberton."

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De Wet Killed.

New York, Sept. 17.—It is rumored in Johannesburg that General Christian De Wet, the Boer guerilla, was killed on the 7th inst. near Potchefstroom, says the London correspondent of the Tribune.

MICHIGAN SUGAR BEETS.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 17.—State Land Commissioner French has completed his report covering the last fiscal year of the beet sugar industry of Michigan. The growth of the industry, he says, is remarkable, nine factories now being in operation, producing last year 34,000,000 pounds of beet sugar, which found a ready market at current prices. This places Michigan in second place among the beet sugar producing states.

The bounty of 1 cent per pound and the claims filed with the auditor general aggregate $331,508.73. The auditor has refused to pay them becasuse Attorney General Oren has declared the beet sugar act to be unconstitutional. A case testing the validity of this law is now pending in the supreme court of Michigan. This year the beet crop promises to be one of the best ever harvested and will average twelve tons to the acre.

Th claims for bounty filed by the several factories on the sugar manufactured from beets grown last year aggregate $331,608.39. The Michigan Sugar company at Bay City puts in a claim for $74,152.33; the Bay City Sugar company, $39,421.32; West Bay City Sugar company, $20,268.08; Alma Sugar company, $33,503.68; Kalamazoo Beet Sugar company, $14,405.98; Wolverine Sugar company, $17,019.18; Holland Sugar company, $24,619.19; Detroit Sugar company, $38,638.39; Peninsular Sugar Refinery, $40,648.94.

INTERESTING POINT.

Honolulu, Sept. 8, via San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The question of whether citizens of Guam are Americans was raised in the United States district court here to-day. Judge Estee expressed the opinion that the native born people of Guam are Americans by virtue of the annexation of their country by the United States. The question arose in an application for naturalization papers of Reynold Reyes, a native of Guam and former subject of Spain. He took out papers though the court said that it was probably unnecessary. There are several other Guam men here and some Filipinos whose standing is involved in the same doubts as that of Reyes.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

A Talk With Girls

Dear Girls, you are earning your own living at prosaic, everyday occupations, and are filled with the ambition—the laudable ambition—to make the most of your lives. Remember always and everywhere, that conscience is the best success-maker on earth.

I have a right to call you "dear girls," because I feel myself one of you. My first money was made watching a baby. Once, through scarcity of help, I was cook for sixteen hands on a prairie ranch. I have taught school, and, at times, helped to round up cattle. I have superintended a tent factory at one time and a candy factory at another. It has been my fortune to learn stenography and typewriting; to pass government examinations; to hunt for smugglers at the docks, and to aid in the street cleaning department of New York City, incidently having charge of all its ramifications for a short time. My original money-making occupation in this city was as a church singer, and, having no piano, I learned new and difficult masses by practicing in my room with a tuning-fork for twelve hours every day. That was hard enough work, wasn't it?—especially as I had little natural aptitude for music. Yet, when I got the unexpected news of my appointment, from an eligible list, as a custom house inspector, I had to surrender the place of leading soprano in the largest Roman Catholic church in the state of New Jersey. My newspaper experience was in an entirely different field, and, perhaps, more educative than any of the others.

Culled from all these phases of effort and experience is my favorite motto—and it is one of universal application: "It is not half so important what you do, as how you do it."

Are you washing dishes? Then wash dishes better than anybody else. Make your employer talk of you as the best dish-washer for miles around. The less you like washing dishes the more you want to get out of it, and the best way of getting out of it is by proving, through excellence in that work, that your conscience and energy are of too high a grade to be wasted there.

Are you teaching little children? Learn all that can be learned about teaching and about children, if it takes you till midnight every night of the week. Your advancement is bound to follow, as night the day. Good teachers are not too plentiful in this world, as Superintendent Maxwell will tell you if you ask him. You can get the same information from any school principal, man or woman, in the city of New York or elsewhere.

Are you cooking? Remember that the surest way to some people's hearts—women as well as men—is through the stomach. Remember that, in the present imperfect state of humanity, an exquisite pudding gives pleasure to a hundred persons where an exquisite sonata charms but one. Cooking is a high art, and there is always room at the top.

Are you painting flowers? Paint flowers that are really like some variety that grows on God's green earth. Do your drawing carefully and mix your paint with conscience. The rest will take care of itself.

Are you doing stenography and typewriting? Advance slowly, if you like, but persistently. Never makes notes that will compel you to rely on guess work in doing your transcribing. But never be satisfied until you have a safe speed of 120 words a minute. And never slight the mechanical labor of putting your typewritten work in perfect form, as to sense, as to grammar, as to spelling, and as to mechanical condition. The girl who feels above typewriting is sure to remain in the four-dollar-a-week class.

I might go on, specifying hundreds of occupations, but that would be wasting space. Nobody who is ashamed of her present industry deserves to get advanced to anything else. You may dream that you would be ever so conscientious at another trade, but you would not. The same fatal lack of earnestness would pursue you, and you would discover, too late, that every occupation has its drawbacks, and that it is always the one we have never tried that we think would be most delightful.

Next to conscience poise will help a girl more than anything else. Poise of character involves a great deal. It means conventional common sense in dress, dignity without stiffness in meeting men and women, a sense of proportion that comes into play on a thousand occasions. I have known women without conscience having plenty of poise; and women without poise having a great deal of conscience. If you can cultivate a great deal of both, you will have about all that is needed to get along in the business relations of life.

Let me tell you one or two stories to season all this preaching.

I once employed a girl of seventeen who wrote as pretty shorthand notes as I ever saw, and could read them to me all right. She was rapid, too. But, at the city grammar school where she was graduated, she had learned little of grammar and scarcely anything of spelling. The letters she transcribed from notes were fearfully and wonderfully made. They could not be sent out. I asked her the second morning to go and get the mail. She said, "I brought it up yesterday." I gave her, to pack and send to a friend, some magnificent Jack roses with stems two feet long. Before I had time to stop her, she had cut off all those stems so as to pack the roses easier. I said not a word, but I thought much. I did my best to get her to learn spelling and English grammar, but utterly without success. She could not see the use of either.

One girl reporter let me be "beaten" on a big story, because some woman she had seen in her hunt for news had not treated her with becoming deference. Another would go off to her room and write romances as news facts, rather than go up to Harlem and find out what had happened. I used to have the greatest trouble preventing the girls from wearing those high stiff collars which produce nervous prostration if you work in them; and my battle to compel them to eat regular lunches was continually ineffective. I am satisfied that many women fail because they will not dress sensibly and eat as consistently and as regularly as men do.

My experience has taught me that a woman will be treated by male employers with dignity and fairness if she cultivates those two qualities, conscience and poise. She has no right to expect more deference than is accorded to other employes, because she is a woman, and I am sorry to say that girls often make the mistake of expecting exceptional treatment. This is particularly true when they had no brothers, and without experience with men outside of the social relation in which gallantry plays a considerable part.

Now, girls, there is no reason why you should not succeed wherever you are; that is, there is no reason outside of yourselves. The talk about women being unfairly treated in the world of business, the world of production and distribution, is without sound basis, and is generally indulged in by women who have been unsuccessful because they worked with pay day, not with effectiveness, in their mind's eye. In this country a career is open to any young man or any young woman who seeks to pursue it, loving the work. If you only love what you get for the work, you are bound to slight your duties, and to incur the penalty of such slighting.

This sermon has been a long one, but you will forgive me for that. It has been written from the heart and in a spirit of sympathy as well as helpfulness. If it seems to smack too much of the proverbs of Poor Richard, I can only add the further advice that Benjamin Franklin's words of wisdom will help a young woman in business as much as they will help a young man. That means that you ought to read them yourselves.—Cynthia Westover Alden in Success.

The Cozy Corner.

Written for The Blade.

MAGDALENE.

It is mine—mine the sin and the shame,
The undying regret.
Mine the sad tears over hours, bitter hours
That I fain would forget.
Mine the grief and the deep ever present remorse,
Mine the stain that will cling,
Through the horrible long, dragging years
Mine the unending sting.

Yours the light smile that wreathes
Careless lips,
Yours the heart that can laugh when the soul
Knows death's dark eclipse.
Yours the life that can live in the smile
Of a sin-burdened world.
Yours the feet that can tread to the brink
Where a lost soul was hurled.

It is mine—mine the loss and the pain,
The unutterable woe;
Mine to tread in the dark the steep path
Where all lost souls must go.
Mine to suffer unseen and alone
All this anguish of tears;
Mine to carry the burden, the burden of sin
Through the twilight of years.

But hid in the dark, far away in the dark,
There it lies!
Deep in your heart, covered o'er from the light
And the sight of all eyes,
Sleeps the serpent that lured you and wooed you
To paths you have trod;
And I know that you, too, you must reckon
Some day with your God.

A. L. BROOKS.

"Jeffry" comes once more: Dear Cozy Cornerites, I am with you once again for a little visit. I cannot boast of my ability as a conversationalist, but as a listener I will yield the palm to no one.

When I learned that the prospect of the Centennial at Toledo had vanished into thin air, I was vexed from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet, as I had intended, if living and well, to attend it and have a good time seeing the sights and meeting the editor and some of the friends of the Cozy Corner. I learned, however, when I was a small boy not to cry over spilled milk, so I will do the next best thing and take a seat in the easy chair of the Corner and listen to the sisters and brothers who write such pleasant letters.

Some time ago we had an interesting letter from a "shut-in" member, who seemed to enjoy the wild, romantic beauty of her home on the Pacific slope, in spite of the fact that it was far away from her native place, and almost beyond the pale of civilization. I was glad to read that this woman was so fortunate as to have a good man for her husband, one who considered her his equal and entitled to an equal share and privileges of the life partnership. Long may they live to enjoy each other's society, and may no stranger intermeddle with their happiness. Not being a woman, I cannot speak from experience, but it seems to me that a man of that kind would be a convenient article to have around the house.

I think the people who live in the far west are among the best hearted and most hospitable in the world. Many years ago my sister and her husband moved west with an emigrant train. When they reached the Rocky mountains a man told them that there was a new and cheaper route to Oregon, where they were going, and that for a reasonable price he would guide them through it. After going some distance, they came to a place where there was no water, and then the guide left them to get on the best they could.

After some searching, they found a small stream flowing westward, and followed it, but before they reached any settlement their provisions gave out, and some of the party went on horseback to seek relief. Soon they returned with all the provisions they could carry, and with them were some settlers, to whom they had told their story, who came to give them any assistance they needed.

I believe in lending a helping hand to all who are in trouble of any kind, and am in sympathy with everything that is intended to make better men and women in the world. Criminal statistics show that the per cent of female criminals is much less than that of the males, showing that the women are better than the men in the average, but once in a while there is a woman who needs to be helped in the way of doing right, and I believe in helping her every time.

Jeffry is assured that, even if there is no Centennial here, Toledo has a great many things worth seeing, and if he ever makes the trip he anticipated, he will be sure of a cordial welcome from The Blade, and it may be he will have an opportunity of talking with some of the contributors to the Cozy Corner.

An "Old Maid" writes a good word for the girls:

I have read quite a number of articles in this and other papers deploring the lack of confidence shown by young girls toward their mothers. In behalf of the girls, I would like to say that this is not always their fault. Many times it happens that when a girl is moved to be confidential with her mother on the subjects that most interest her, the mother will put her off on account of some work that must be done just then, or by some careless word check the desire her daughter has to confide in her.

Worse than this is the fact that so few mothers remember the time when they were young and foolish, and will ridicule the things that to girls are of great importance, and there is nothing a young person dreads so much as being laughed at.

Especially in her first love affairs should a girl feel that she can "talk it all over" with her mother without fear that she will be ridiculed or scolded. If she is, then she withdraws her confidence, and, without her mother's advice to guide her, often falls into serious trouble.

The love affairs of either boys or girls mean a great deal to them, and should be treated with respect, thus giving the impression that love is a sacred and important thing, and not merely an easily-disposed-of sentiment, as so many consider it, even when they have passed the age of childhood.

There is no danger of these youthful love affairs terminating seriously, if they are not opposed, and the girl or boy who feels sure of the sympathy of father or mother will be apt to keep them well informed, and a wise word or suggestion from the parent will guide the course of this supposed-to-be-true-love in the safest channels.

If parents will remember that the child's confidence is of more account than anything else in the world; that there is no work that cannot well be deferred in order that they may listen to the story of joy or grief that is so real to the child, and will put themselves in the child's place when listening to these stories and judge accordingly, there will be fewer instances of uncongeniality and more of the confidence that makes for true happiness.

Mrs. Mary Fleming would like to know if any one can tell her of a cure for contracted cords in her little daughter's legs. The child is 7 years old and has never been able to walk on this account. Her right arm is also affected in the same way. Otherwise she has always been very healthy.

It would seem as if this was a case for a good surgeon to prescribe for.

The same subscriber says that spirits of turpentine will prevent, or cure, the cold sores that trouble a "Sufferer." Mrs. William Harmison gives the same remedy; Mrs. Hatton recommends salt peter; "Hopeful Polly" says use earwax or camphor, while "I. J. C." tells "Sufferer" that fever sores are the safety valves of the system, often preventing serious illness, and that she ("Sufferer") should be thankful that she can so easily throw off disease, and not try to suppress the "cold sores."

"Sidney" asks for a recipe for making dill-water, and in return tells us that the recipe for making fly-paper that was asked for, is to spread varnish on dark brown paper and sprinkle with pulverized rosin.

"I. J. C." has tried, with success, a hypodermic injection of morphine over the nerve in the hip, for sciatica. One application being generally sufficient to effect a cure.

"A Reader," writing of this same sickness, says that her husband was cured by using a paste made by boiling ripe pepper pods in water and applying it to the affected place, rubbing it in. Although he is now 66 years old he has never felt a twinge of sciatica since using this remedy.

Can any one tell Mrs. C. W. Bremer how to make Dill pickles?

THE COOK.

BUTTONHOLES.

A nice little maiden was watching one day,
Her mother preparing a pie;
Each deft little turn of the white flaky crust,
Brought a question of "What for?" or "Why?"
"Say! Why does you woll it so smooth and so wound?
"Does the wolling-pin pwick when it wolls?"
And "Why don't you tut with the scissors, mamma,
When you're tutting the buttonholes?"

—Mary L. Wyatt.

Four Good Ways to Use Peaches.

From Table Talk we take the following recipes for using that most delicious fruit, the peach.

Jellied Peaches.

Prepare one quart of lemon jelly, using two and a half cupfuls of water, one and a half cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of strained lemon juice and two-thirds of a box of gelatine. Dip the mold in cold water and stand it in a pan of cracked ice. Halve, stone and pare large, ripe peaches, dip each half in the jelly and place a blanched almond in the hollow made by the removal of the pit, and press it down on the bottom of the mold. When the bottom of the mold is covered, run in a thin layer of jelly. As it stiffens, place a row of perfect halves around the sides of the mold, filling the center with small pieces; add more jelly and continue until the mold is filled. Pour over it all of the remaining jelly and set aside until very firm before using. Serve with sponge cake.

Peach Delight.

Pare and halve ripe, mellow peaches and place in a deep dish; sprinkle with sugar and flour and add a few of the peach kernels that have been blanched. Put one tablespoonful of butter cut in bits over the top and add one teacupful of water. Cover with a rich biscuit crust and bake. Serve hot with sweetened cream.

Peach Bavarian Cream.

Rub enough ripe, pared peaches through a sieve to make a pint of pulp, and add to it one teaspoonful of lemon juice and sufficient sugar to make it very sweet. Soak one-half box of gelatine in cold water and melt over hot water; add to the peach mixture and stir till it is quite thick, and add one pint of whipped cream. Turn into a wetted mold, and when cold turn out and serve with whipped cream heaped around it.

Peach Blanc Mange.

Steep a dozen peach kernels in a pint of milk for half an hour. Take out the pits, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and bring to the scalding point. Mix three heaping tablespoonfuls of corn starch with a little cold milk, add a pinch of salt, pour into the hot milk and stir till thick. Cover and cook for ten minutes, add a dozen ripe peaches cut in small bits, turn into a wetted mold and set away till very cold. Serve with cream.

W. D. Blakely sends the following recipe for making wine, in answer to an inquiry sent some weeks ago.

Grape Wine.

Remove the grapes from the stem and wash thoroughly. Mash them and strain the juice through a muslin bag, add three pounds of white sugar to each gallon of juice, put into a large vessel and leave it till fermentation ceases, then bottle and cork very tightly and keep in a cool, dark place.

Work for Busy Fingers.

Have you a dress-skirt made from the nine-gored pattern that cut up the goods so fearfully and went out of fashion so soon? If so, it can be remodeled to be in the present style by turning the edge of each seam to form a small plait, and fastening it down as far as the knee with rows of machine stitching, or tiny velvet buttons placed very closely together. Or, you can put a knife plaited ruffle nine inches deep between each gore, turning back the material just far enough to make the skirt hang gracefully over the ruffle.

If you have a skirt that is too short, piece down the lining and cover it with a bias fold of the same, or some pretty contrasting color, and make your old skirt into an over-skirt which shall reach far enough over the sham to hide the joining of the lining. The over-skirt can be scalloped, or cut in points and trimmed with very narrow velvet ribbon.

Ribbons will be worn more than ever this winter, both for sashes and for the neck. Those who are fortunate enough to possess one of the beautiful, soft silk Roman-sashes that were fashionable several years ago will find them again in use, and the fact that they are heirlooms will give them an additional value.

In skirts, a few gathers will be placed on each side of the box plait at the centre of the back, relieving the broad effect which is so unpleasantly noticeable on a stout person. Sleeves will be larger, not only at the top, but at the elbow and wrist. The favorite style will be a modification of the old Bishop sleeve.

A TOLSTOI BOOK.

A new book on Tolstoi, written by Dr. Alice B. Stockham, contains an account of the author's visit to the home of Lyeff Nikolaevitch, as Count Tolstoi, is generally known among his countrymen, and a biographical sketch by H. Havelock Ellis, of the great Russian, together with an outline of his literary works.

The writer's story of her stay in the house of Tolstoi, and the life of his family, is most interesting, while the glimpse she gives of the Countess Tolstoi reveals a notable woman who "has met the difficulties which her husband's life and views have presented, with remarkable tact and wisdom. It is evident that the Countess is the balance-wheel of the family, as Mrs. Stockham says: "With the care of a large family, the entire management of an estate, the mother of thirteen children, she finds it possible to devote much of her time to assisting the Count in his literary labors. Though not strictly a vegetarian herself, she has, to gratify her husband, made a special study to furnish the table with a variety of nutrient food. She could give, so she said, dinners of fruit, grains and vegetables, three hundred and sixty-five times in a year and never duplicate one.

The assistance she renders to her husband's literary work would seem a sufficient task for the majority of women, for "Count Tolstoi writes and re-writes, corrects and re-corrects his manuscript often, apparently changing while expressing his views, as if life each day revealed fresh complications, and he somehow fell short of satisfaction. Proofs are returned and elaborate interpolations erased, till publishers say that if he had one hundred proofs for an article the last one would yet be subject to corrections.

"Exceedingly difficult to decipher is the writing of the Count, and the infinite patience with which the Countess copies his various books, bears witness to her devotion. War and Peace was copied six times, while Life she copied sixteen times besides translating it into French."

The record of the time spent by the writer in the house of Tolstoi, gives a vivid picture of their home life, and of the man whose love for his fellow-beings has made him one of the most prominent figures of the age.

"Tolstoi would be great in any country. Even in free America would he stand head and shoulders above other giants in proclaiming truth from his view point. In Russia, however, he is the one Vesuvius, the one mountain peak, rising in boldness and loneliness above a drear and barren plain. Only those acquainted with the limitations, the prison walls, of the forms and functions of the Greek church, can have a glimpse of the stoutness of heart demanded to protest in word and action against its castle and creed. A dissenter is a pariah, an outcast; he is prohibited the rites of birth, marriage and death. How may he be born, how may he be married, how may he even die, without the administration of the sacrament and the unction of the church?"

For his liberal views, and for his statements in his last book Resurrection, that the religious forms and ceremonies, thanksgivings and consecrations were alike meaningless to him; that to take part in such was but sheerest hypocrisy and deceit. "Lyeff Nikolaevitch, the author, philanthropist throughout orthodox Russia, is declared a disobedient, hostile critic of the church and a heretic!"

In the last half of the work is included the biography, which relates the life history of this "man of peace" and his struggles to "find the way." Lengthy reviews of his various books are also given, in which the author defines their underlying motives, which first, last and always have been the divine aspiration of teaching to the world the gospel of peace and truth and the equality of man.

The volume is very readable, and is published by the Alice B. Stockham Co., Chicago.

COUNTESS TOLSTOI. Copyrighted by Alice B. Stockham Co.

AN UNOCCUPIED FIELD.

THE YOUTH.

I long to do something great,
To stand among men alone.
To win some splendid distinction that
No other has ever known.

THE SAGE.

There's a way that is sure, my son;
Obey God's bidding and go
And earn your bread by toil of your own,
Contended to have it so!

—Public Policy.

AN ARIZONA ADVENTURE.

Written for The Blade.

When Harry and I were first married, we concluded to emigrate to Arizona and try our hand at raising cattle. We had a few hundred dollars laid by, and as both of us had been brought up on farms we thought we would like the life, and then it promised good returns on the investment.

When we first arrived upon the spot that was to be our home for the next few years, I thought I could never be contented to stay there, for it was so different from farm life in Missouri. We had no neighbors nearer than fifteen miles, and I often wondered what we would do if anything should happen and we needed help.

We moved out to the ranch in a "prairie schooner," as the big canvas covered wagon was called, and lived in it nearly all summer, though our cooking was done in a little shed that Harry put up as soon as we got there. This I dignified by the name of kitchen. We had two men to assist us the first month, and my husband, with their help, put up a two-roomed log house and a small stable. We possessed but little furniture, and that little was home-made, but I had a good cooking stove and plenty of cooking utensils, with bedding and dishes. We had a rocking chair and a bedstead at the settlement, but those we were compelled to leave until we made our second trip. One of the first things Harry did after we reached the ranch, was to plow up a piece of land and plant a garden, and we enjoyed our vegetables very much, as our menu would have been exceedingly slim if it had not been for our garden. There was a little rill of cold water flowing from a brush-filled ravine into the creek, and just in front of this our house was built, so that it would be near the water. On each side of the creek were grey crags or mesas, as they are called, and they were also on each side of the pass, which was so filled with thorn-bushes and nut-pine that it was impossible to see to the head of it. Harry said as soon as he could find the time, he would cut away a lot of the brush, and build a milk cellar into the side of the ravine, for it would be so cool and shady. Our ranch extended for nearly two miles, up and down the creek upon both sides, and the mesas formed a natural enclosure around nearly the whole of it. It would only take about 2,000 feet of fencing to entirely enclose it, and it would then furnish pasture for fifteen hundred head of cattle, which would be all Harry would care to keep. When once started, this number would enable us to live well, and to take a trip every year or two. After the hired men went away, and everything was in good shape, we went to the settlement to get the last of our things, and to lay in six months' supplies.

To these I added a dozen hens and a rooster. Harry also purchased two hundred head of cattle, which were to be delivered, and the cowboys who brought them stayed three days to help him get used to handling them. After they left Harry spent all his spare time in building the milk house, and a place for the chickens.

We had a lonesome time that winter, and for nearly three months we saw no one but ourselves.

I was very busy sewing at this time, getting ready for a little stranger, and I also had my housework to do, but that was not much, for Harry did all the hard work for me. One day an emigrant and his wife came our way, and stopped to take dinner. They were ignorant Indiana backwoods people, but she was a woman, and if she had been my own mother I could not have been more delighted to see her. They concluded to take up a ranch about seven miles away so they stayed with us until their house was built.

Harry helped the man off and on for two weeks, and Mrs. Wickham stayed with me. I was much more contented, now there was a woman near me and hardly a week passed without our seeing each other. The seventh of January my baby was born, and Mrs. Wickham remained with me for three weeks. The next spring we made a nice, large garden, and I raised over fifty chickens. In clearing out the brush in the ravine, Harry had discovered a cave. The entrance was so low that one had to almost crawl in order to get into it, but after a few feet, it opened up into a large room that was quite high. It was a dark, stuffy place, and was the home of a colony of bats.

The entrance was so shaded by bushes that it was almost impossible to see it, and Harry would not have found the cave, if he had not been hunting for hen's nests.

We were prospering in every year, and were looking forward to many improvements upon our place, one of which was the setting out of a bed of strawberries and some other small fruits.

We had two acres under cultivation, and two more acres broken up to plant the next spring.

One day I noticed a man talking to my husband, and when he came in he looked very grave and did not mention his visitor until I asked who it was. He then said it was a cow-boy, who had been very disagreeable. Nothing more was said, and the incident passed from my mind until one evening about two weeks after. Harry had been sitting moody for some time when he suddenly said, "Bell, I feel it my duty to tell you something very unpleasant, which I intended not to mention, but the more I study the matter over the more I feel that it is best for you to know.

When we came here it was supposed that the Apaches were confined to their reservation, and would give settlers no more trouble. That man you saw me talking to, said that Geronimo and some of his warriors had left the reservation, and were on the warpath. I do not think that we are in any danger from them, but at the same time it is best to be prepared in case they should come this way. I have studied the matter over and decided what to do. Our back door, you know, is very close to the brush by the brook, and one could easily get to the cave without being seen from the front of the house. In the morning I will cut brush and put on each side of the path, and also put a big heap of it in the path I cut to the cave, so as to entirely hide the entrance. In case you see any signs of Indians, while I am out looking after the cattle, you are to take the baby, run out of the back-door and get to the cave. Replace the brush in the path after you as an Indian's eye is very sharp. I shall leave my big revolver and cartridge box on the shelf by the kitchen door, and if you should have to run do not forget to take them. I do not think they will trouble us, but now you know what has been worrying me, and will be prepared in case they do come."

You don't know how lonesome and homesick I felt during the next few days, but I was glad that I knew what had been troubling Harry. The next morning he fixed the brush as he had spoken of doing, and I went so far as to carry to the refuge a blanket and a small tin box, that contained our little money and my watch, together with some other things that we valued.

We both kept a sharp lookout, and Harry carried his Winchester every time he left the house. Five weeks went by, and the hot weather was upon us. The creek dried up except the deep holes, and in order to keep our vegetables growing and fresh we had to carry water for them. Our fear of the Apaches was fast becoming a thing of the past, and Harry no longer took his gun unless he was going some distance from the house. One evening I was washing the dishes, and Harry was carrying water to the garden. The baby was asleep on the bed in the front room. Suddenly, I never could tell why, I was impelled to drop my tea-towel and run to the front door. As I reached it I heard a shot, and supposed that my husband was shooting at hawks, but a hurried glance at the corner where his gun was kept showed it in its place. I looked out and saw him running toward the house, with five Apaches following a few hundred yards behind. Reaching the house, he instantly barred the door, and caught up his gun. After one hasty look out of the window, he turned to me and said: "Take the baby, Bell, and get to the cave as soon as you can. I will stay here and try to drive them away." I took up the sleeping child, and after one hurried kiss started for the door, where I paused long enough to catch up the revolver.

I reached the cave, and a short time after heard five shots, then, for what seemed to be hours, it was quiet, then came three more shots. I waited until I could no longer stand the terrible silence, then I laid the baby down upon the blanket and stole softly to the mouth of the cave. A strange, dull roar met my ears, and I was about to pass out to look for Harry, when I discovered that our house was all ablaze. This was the roaring noise that I had heard. Everything was as dry as tinder, so it did not take long to reduce our home to ashes.

I now felt sure that Harry was either killed or badly hurt, and was going to look for him, when the baby awoke and finding herself alone in the dark began to cry. I ran back and catching her up tried to quiet her, but she had been heard, and soon a dark form appeared at the entrance of our hiding place. I was almost frantic, and hardly knowing what I did I raised the revolver and fired. With a wild cry the Indian staggered and fell into the heap of burning brush. I expected his death scream would be heard by the others, and they would come and find us, but none came. I now think his companions must have been out of hearing, and were most likely busy driving off the stock. For an hour or two I crouched there, holding my baby to my breast, expecting each moment that the other four would be upon me. For a long time I waited.

It was nearly morning when I once more laid down the baby and went to the mouth of the cave. There was no moon, but the stars were shining, and it was very light. After watching and listening, I at last ventured to go down to the brook, as my throat was parched. After quenching my thirst I made my way to where our house had stood. It was a heap of smoking ruins. With fast beating heart I began my search for Harry. I had half hoped that he had escaped, and if wounded was still alive.

Alas, for my hopes! I found him lying stark and cold, scalped, and riddled with bullets. A feeling of terrible desolation came over me, and I felt that I did not care to live now that he was gone. I knelt beside him and raised his mutilated head into my lap, and wept as only a broken-hearted, helpless woman weeps. Then came the thought of my poor baby asleep in the cave. I must be brave for her sake, and try to reach a place of safety.

I felt hungry, and so made my way to the garden, where I dug some potatoes, which I buried in the hot coals to cook. It may seem strange that I even thought of eating, but I knew I must take food in order to have the strength to reach a settlement. I also gathered some turnips, which I tied up in my apron, as I realized that I would be hungry long before I reached a place of refuge. I ate the potatoes half cooked and returned to the cave. Wrapping the baby in the blanket I started on my lonely and dangerous pilgrimage. My place of destination was the settlement where we had gotten our supplies. I trudged on until about noon, when I stopped to rest, as the sun was very hot. Suddenly I heard the sound of horses' hoofs coming at a gallop and fearing it was the Apaches I hastily crawled into the bushes out of sight.

The horses were quite near by this time, and peeping through the bush I saw the uniform of Uncle Sam's boys in blue. Never was a sight more welcome. I called out and they halted. When I came up to them and told my story they put me upon a horse and started me for Ft. Reno with an escort, while the rest went on after the Apaches. They stopped at our ranch and buried my husband's body. Then they went on to Wickham's and found my friends had both been killed and their house burned.

Everything we had was lost, except the things in the tin box. I had enough to take me back to my parents in Missouri, and I am with them now. I shall never get over that terrible night, and no place will ever seem like home to me again.

MAY LEONARD.

The Youngfolks

POLLY'S PIE.

When Mary Ann was cooking once
Our Polly made a pie:
She took some flour and water
And some butter standing nigh;
And then she took some sugar, 'cause
She says she likes things sweet,
And sprinkled on the rolling board
All that she didn't eat.

She rolled it out a long, long time,
With salt, a little bit:
She dropped it four times on the floor,
And once she stepped on it.
She doesn't think plates made of tin
Are pretty, so she took
A small, red flower pot saucer
Which was better for the cook.

She filled her pie with half a pear,
Two raisins and a date;
Then put it in the oven, and
Forgot it till quite late.
It was not burned, for Mary Ann,
Had taken care for that;
So Polly gave a party to
The chickens and the cat.

—The Outlook.

A PNEUMATIC BOY.

"What is that," asked Ned's father, looking up from the newspaper, "that you are saying about Tom Roderick's 'Safety?'"

"Why, you see," answered Ned, edging up to his father so as to get into short-distance communication with him, "it has a pneumatic—"

"Didn't I get you the latest pattern of tire that was made?" his father broke in upon this explanation. "I cannot afford to throw away a brand-new wheel just because some inventor has come out with an improvement on it."

"It is not the tire, papa," broke in Ned, eagerly. "My tire is all right. She is doubled-lined with fibre rubber, and I ain't a bit afraid of puncturing her; but, you see, it's a pneumatic seat that Tom Roderick has on his, and that's ever so much better than the old fashioned steel-spring leather seat."

"A pneumatic seat!" echoed Mr. Wilson. "Well, I wonder what in the world is coming next? There is just one thing more somebody ought to invent," he mused, with a half smile upon his lips, "and that is a pneumatic boy to ride the pneumatic-tired Safety with a pneumatic seat. I think in this age of the world, when everybody seems to be trying to avoid jars and shakes in every other way, that it would be a fine thing to have a boy about the house built on that plan. I'll see about the pneumatic seat for your Safety after we have some evidences that there is a pneumatic boy to sit on it. I don't think it's fair that one member of the family should have all the smooth riding, and his baby brother, and the rest be continually jolted and jarred by his ill temper and poor memory."

Ned knew it was of no use to argue the matter, and so went away doubtful as to whether his appeal had done any good, yet with a half-formed idea in his mind that his father had meant that he would swap a pneumatic seat for his Safety for a pneumatic boy, whatever that meant. The more he thought about it, the plainer it became to his mind that this was the situation of affairs. The figure of speech in which his father had likened him to a "Safety" struck his fancy.

"I guess I am a little rough and crusty sometimes," he admitted to himself in an undertone. "Maybe I do make some jolts about the house. I guess papa must have heard me snapping at baby Dick this morning for scratching my school slate. I did make it pretty rough riding for the little fellow, that's a fact. And mamma says I come home from school every night as cross as a bear."

Ned sat still on the porch settee for five minutes without even whistling or whittling at a stick, and that was something unusual for him. Presently he heard steps coming through the library. He pricked up his ears in an instant, and then said to himself:

"There's mamma coming to remind me about that errand down street. I'll slip right off before she gets a chance to tell me a second time. I suppose it does worry her to have to keep things in memory."

And with an "I'm [illegible] mamma, I didn't forget," he scampered off as fast as [illegible].

His mother thrust her head through the partly open door, and saw him disappear, in a half-surprised way, and then remarked aside to Mr. Wilson: "That's a [illegible]. I [illegible] Ned could [illegible] thing from being told once."

"Ah!" responded Ned's father, "maybe he is trying to relieve your mind of some of the jolting his forgetfulness gives it. I shouldn't be surprised if he'd taken the hint I gave him, and you had pretty easy times, for a day or two, at least."

Mrs. Wilson didn't understand, and so she had further occasion to be mystified over Ned's unusual thoughtfulness and generosity before the day was gone.

He came home bringing a stick of candy.

"Here," he said, holding out the larger half to baby.

This was quite an innovation on his usual procedure. Ordinarily, the baby teased and the mother coaxed, and finally commanded; and then Ned acquiesced in a division by grasping three-fourths of the stick in his hand, and requiring baby to break the short end off.

"That's a great deal nicer," approved his mother, "than letting your brother worry and cry over it."

"I guess it does ride smoother than the other way," agreed Ned within himself. "I'm going to see how still I can go upstairs now, and hang up the clothes I left scattered around my room."

He started off, tiptoeing up the stairway as carefully as he could, muttering to himself: "I guess papa'll think this is pretty smooth riding. He always says I make as much noise as a whole livery stable going up and down stairs. And then grandma won't have to tell me about hanging up my things, either; and that'll save her some jolting. She's always jolting over something I do; and I guess I ought to be ashamed, because her bones are old, and she had plenty of trouble with her own children."

Down in the library Ned's papa smiled to himself as he noted the whole proceeding, even though he kept busily at work.

"I think," he said, casting his eye over a catalogue of bicycle dealers' supplies which Ned had with a good deal of forethought left at his elbow, "that the price of that pneumatic seat may prove one of the best investments I ever made."

Something in his father's face as he scanned the catalogue encouraged Ned wonderfully; and it was not long before he mustered up courage enough to approach his father's elbow, and demurely suggest, "I guess it's been a little smoother round here lately, hasn't it, papa?"

"Don't know but it has," answered his father. "It seems to me that I haven't heard Dick fretting quite as much as usual; and I know that your mother has been saved quite a number of steps and your grandmother a great deal of worry while I haven't been—"

"Jolted," prompted Ned. "That's what I call it. You see I've been playing to myself that I am a pneumatic boy, and it was my business to keep this house from being jolted. That's what a pneumatic seat is for," he shrewdly concluded.

"I see," answered his father. "You've shown me how much easier riding with a pneumatic seat is, and I guess we'll have to order one to-day for your Safety. We're willing to be partners with you in this matter of smooth riding. That's a great deal fairer than to have all the smooth riding on one side, don't you think so?"

"'Course," assented Ned.—Sunday School Times.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Shall we have a Hallowe'en party this year? All in favor say yes; or, better still, let those who wish to join this party send a short story, an anecdote, a poem, or something nice for our entertainment. If you can suggest any games we will try them—in the spirit—and will keep them for use next year in our homes. To be used at this time all copy must be received at this office by October 7, in order that it may be properly arranged.

"Estelle" writes: "How I should miss the dear Merry-Go-Round if it were given up. I am in favor of the chatty letters we used to have, for while I found the poem studies very interesting, many of our number have not the ability to write "to order" and make their paper interesting.

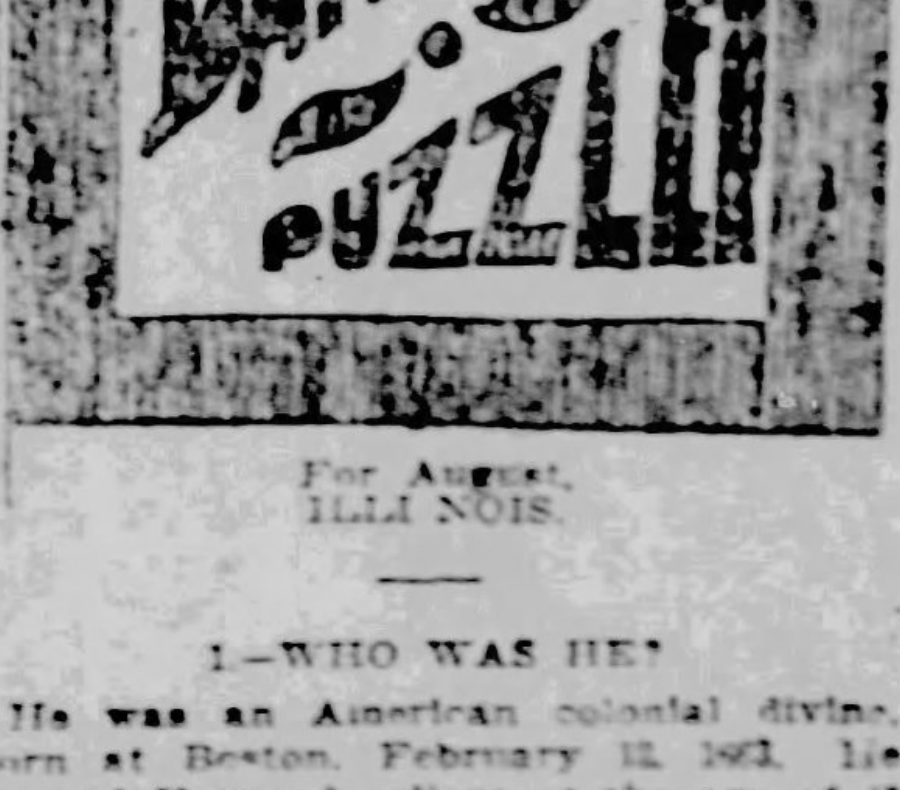
It was very delightful to hear from some of the seniors, and I hope that they and others will come again soon. Wake up, M. G. R.'s, and let us make our department better than ever. Where is our dear Hazel Thornton? I should be glad to hear from her.

"Bon Ami" makes a suggestion:

I should be very deeply grieved were the M. G. R. to be discontinued. I found the poem studies entertaining and instructive, but if the majority favor the letters I shall not cast my vote against them. If these letters are well written and on proper subjects, they will benefit the writer and reader equally. Good letter writers are not so numerous that there cannot be more of them, and it will be excellent exercise for the Merry-Go-Round young folks to learn to be of the number.

As some one has already remarked, the space allotted to us is rather limited, but just how to remedy this I cannot tell, for, as Miss Prudence says, all subscribers must be pleased. I could very easily suggest a method were all of my mind, and that would be to pay a larger subscription price, one that would justify the publishers in giving a whole page to the M. G. R. I think we would fill it if we had the opportunity.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.



For August,
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American colonial divine, born at Boston, February 12, 1663. He entered Harvard college at the age of 12 years, and his precocity and piety excited great expectations. The phenomenon called "Witch-craft," having appeared in the colony, he investigated it, and wrote a book on the subject in 1685. He found that devils or possessed persons were familiar with foreign languages, etc., and eagerly advocated the adoption of desperate remedies for the diabolical disease. He was responsible for the shedding of much innocent blood, and himself admitted that "he had gone too far." He wrote 382 books, and his Essays To Do Good, were highly commended by Franklin. While his misdeeds were serious, it ought also to be stated that he helped to introduce into the United States inoculation for small-pox. He died February 13, 1728.

ALICE KNOX.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters and read the same backwards or forwards; tradition has it that I was spoken by a great general in exile. My 10-4-17-8-6-18-2-11, is that which may be trusted; my 12-5-1-7-16-3 is a small animal; my 2-12-14-13, is propensity; my 19-5-4, is a feeling akin to fear.

PLAYNE BLAYNE.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Two spherical cannon-balls going in opposite directions, meet exactly center to center, the smaller passing entirely through the larger. How much of the larger one was carried away, the diameters being 5 and 10 inches respectively?

W. A. HOYT.

4—HOUR GLASS.

X X X X O X X X X
X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X
X X X X O X X X X

1.—To change from one language to another.
2.—Painstaking.
3.—To jump about.
4.—Devoured.
5.—A vowel.
6.—A girl's name.
7.—A fire brand.
8.—Injurious.
9.—Lack of courage.

The centrals give the name of a month whose "falling cards" mark an important era in the life of "six-year-olds."

DOTTY DIMPLE.

5.—QUERY.

Who were the Vice-Presidents that afterward became President; how many of them succeeded to that office, and which of them died while in [illegible]

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote "The best preparation for the future is the present well seen to."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of September 6.

1—William Wilberforce.
2—Words forming hour-glass: Roosevelt, inexact, copal, war, N, use, stick, colonel, disengage; centrals, expansion.
3—A had $81; B had $41; C had $21; D had $11, and E had $6. (See Chat.)
4—The war in China.
5—Adam's Bridge is a chain of shoals extending across the Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and the peninsula of Hindostan. It forms a great obstruction to vessels proceeding through the channel.
6—Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote: "Let us be content in work to do the thing we can, and not presume to fret because it's little."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Owen R. S., W. T. Oregon, N. Holt, W. P. E., and Playne Blayne.

N. Holt, your solution being correct to the last process, and the mistake there being so evidently an oversight, you were credited with the problem.

Owen R. S., you are quite right in thinking anyone can enter the 'Cademy, and we shall be glad to have you come often.

Elfa sends the following table in explanation of his "game" problem:

On quitting each player had $32, thus:

A	B	C	D	E	
$32	$32	$32	$32	$32	on quitting.
16	16	16	16	96	end of 4th game.
8	8	8	88	48	end of 3rd game.
4	4	84	44	24	end of 2nd game.
2	82	42	22	12	end of 1st game.
81	41	21	11	6	at beginning.

W. P. E., your remarks to the brethren will come in next week's Chat.

Hallowe'en comes on Wednesday this year, and the Schoolmistress would like to celebrate the occasion in some fitting manner. Consequently, she herewith invites the 'Cademites to send her a full set of "Trick puzzles" to appear the following day in the Weekly Blade.

The offer is open to all puzzlers whether of long standing or not, and the best list will be given with as appropriate a "setting" as she can muster up.

The puzzles must be in her hands by the 7th of October, in order that their relative merits can be passed upon in time for publication on the proper day.

A REVIEW OF THE PLATFORM

Adopted by the Kansas City Convention.

BRYAN'S ACCEPTANCE

Of the Nomination Is Signified in a Letter Which Has Just Been Given Out.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The letter of the Hon. William J. Bryan, accepting the Democratic nomination for President has been given out and is as follows:

Hon. James D. Richardson, Chairman, and Others of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

Gentlemen—In accepting the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, I beg to assure you of my appreciation of the great honor conferred upon me by the delegates in convention assembled and by the voters who gave instructions to the delegates.

I am sensible to the responsibilities which rest upon the chief magistrate of so great a nation and realize the far-reaching effect of the questions involved in the present contest.

In my letter of acceptance of 1896, I made the following pledge:

"So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of power vested by the constitution in the chief executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people, that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from any personal desire, except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my countrymen. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish considerations, and, in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election, in case this campaign results in my election."

Further reflection and observation constrains me to renew this pledge.

The platform adopted at Kansas City commands my cordial and unqualified approval. It courageously meets the issues now before the country, and states clearly and without ambiguity the party's position on every question considered. Adopted by a convention which assembled on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it breathes the spirit of candor, independence and patriotism, which characterizes those who, at Philadelphia in 1776 promulgated the creed of the republic.

Having in my notification speech discussed somewhat at length the paramount issue, imperialism, and added some observations on militarism and the Boer war, it is sufficient at this time to review the remaining planks of the platform.

Trusts.

The platform very properly gives prominence to the trust question. The appalling growth of combinations in restraint of trade during the present administration, proves conclusively that the Republican party lacks either the desire or the ability to deal with the question effectively. If, as may be fairly assumed from the speeches and conduct of the Republican leaders, that party does not intend to take the people's side against these organizations, then the weak and qualified condemnation of trusts to be found in the Republican platform is designed to distract attention, while industrial despotism is completing its work. A private monopoly has always been an outlaw. No defense can be made of an industrial system in which one, or a few men, can control for their own profit, the output or price of any article of merchandise. Under such a system the consumer suffers extortion, the producer of raw material has but one purchaser, and must sell at the arbitrary price fixed; the laborer has but one employer, and is powerless to protest against injustice, either in wages or in condition of labor; the small stockholder is at the mercy of the speculator, while the traveling salesman contributes his salary to the overgrown profits of the trust. Since but a small portion of the people can share in the advantages secured by private monopoly, it follows that the remainder of the people are not only excluded from the benefits, but are the helpless victims of every monopoly organized. It is difficult to overestimate the immediate injustice that may be done, or to calculate the ultimate effect of this injustice upon the social and political welfare of the people. Our platform, after suggesting certain specific remedies, pledges the party to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in nation, state and city. I heartily approve of this promise; if elected, it shall be my earnest and constant endeavor to fulfill the promise in letter and spirit. I shall select an attorney general who will, without fear or favor, enforce existing laws; I shall recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary to dissolve every private monopoly which does business outside of the state of its origin; and if contrary to my belief and hope, a constitutional amendment is found to be necessary, I shall recommend such an amendment as will, without impairing any of the existing rights of the states, empower congress to protect the people of all the states from injury at the hands of individuals or corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

The platform accurately describes the Dingley tariff law, when it condemns it as a "trust breeding measure, skillfully devised to give to the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. Under its operation trusts can plunder the people of the United States while they successfully compete in foreign markets with manufacturers of other countries. Even those who justify the general policy of protection will find it difficult to defend a tariff which enables a trust to exact an exorbitant toll from the citizen.

Corporations in Politics.

The Democratic party makes no war upon honestly acquired wealth; neither does it seek to embarrass corporations engaged in legitimate business, but it does protest against corporations entering politics, and attempting to assume control of the instrumentalities of government. A corporation is not organized for political purposes, and should be compelled to confine itself to the business described in its charter. Honest corporations, engaged in an honest business, will find it to their advantage to aid in the enactment of such legislation as will protect them from the undeserved odium which will be brought upon them by those corporations which enter the political arena.

Interstate Commerce.

The Republican party has persistently refused to comply with the urgent request of the interstate commerce commission, for such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to realize the hopes aroused by its creation. The Democratic party is pledged to legislation which will empower the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination, and the public at large from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

The Financial Plank.

The platform reiterates the demand contained in the Chicago platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves. The purpose of such a system is to restore and maintain a bimetallic level of prices, and in order that there may be no uncertainty as to the method of restoring bimetallism, the specific declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage at the existing ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of other nations, is repeated. In 1896 the Republican party recognized the necessity for bimetalism by pledging the party to an earnest effort to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, and the President, immediately after his inauguration, by authority of Congress, appointed a commission composed of distinguished citizens to visit Europe and solicit foreign aid. Secretary Hay, in a letter written to Lord Aldenham in November, 1898, and afterwards published in England, declared that at that time the President and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement for the restoration of the double standard, but that it did not seem opportune to re-open the negotiations just then. The financial law enacted less than a year ago contains a concluding section declaring that the measure was not intended to stand in the way of the restoration of bimetallism, whenever it could be done by co-operation with other nations. The platform submitted to the last Republican convention with the indorsement of the administration again suggested the possibility of securing foreign aid in restoring silver.

Now the Republican party, for the first time, openly abandons its advocacy of the double standard, and indorses the monetary system which it has so emphatically condemned. The Democratic party, on the contrary, remains the steadfast advocate of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and is not willing that other nations shall determine for us the time and manner of restoring silver to its ancient place as a standard money. The ration of 16 to 1 is not only the ratio now existing between all the gold and silver dollars in circulation in this country, a ratio which even the Republican administration has not yet attempted to change, but it is the only ratio advocated by those who are seeking to re-open the mints. Whether the Senate, now hostile to bimetallism, can be changed during this campaign or the campaign of 1902 can only be determined after the votes are counted, but neither the present nor the future political complexion of Congress has prevented or should prevent an announcement of the party's position upon this subject in unequivocal terms.

The currency bill, which received the sanction of the executive and the Republican members of the house and senate, justifies the warning given by the Democratic party in 1896. It was then predicted that the Republican party would attempt to retire the greenbacks, although the party and its leaders studiously concealed their intentions. That purpose is now plain, and the people must choose between the retention of the greenbacks, issued and controlled in volume by the government, and a national bank note currency issued by the banks and controlled in their own interests. If the national bank notes are to be secured by bonds, the currency system now supported by the Republican party involves a permanent and increasing debt, and, so long as this system stands, the financial classes will be tempted to throw their powerful influence upon the side of any measure which will contribute to the size and permanency of a national debt. It is hardly conceivable that the American people will deliberately turn from the debt-paying policy of the past to the dangerous doctrine of perpetual bonds.

Election of Senators by the People.

The demand for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people appears for the first time in the Democratic national platform, but a resolution proposing such an amendment has three times passed the house of representatives, and that, too, practically without opposition. Whatever may have been the reasons which secured the adoption of the present plan, a century ago, new conditions have made it imperative that the people be permitted to speak directly in the selection of their representatives in the senate. A senator is no less the representative of the state because he receives his commission from the people themselves, rather than from the members of the state legislature. If a voter is competent to vote for a member of congress, for state officers and for President, he is competent to choose his representative in the senate. A system which makes the senator responsible for his actions to the people as a whole, and amenable to them if he misrepresents them, must commend itself to those who have confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the masses.

Direct Legislation.

The platform endorses the principle of direct legislation. This is already applied to the more important questions in nation, state and city. It rests upon the sound theory that the people can be trusted, and that the more responsive the government is to the will of the people, the more free it will be from misuse and abuse.

Labor Questions.

Several planks of the labor platform are devoted to questions in which the laboring classes have an immediate interest, but which more remotely affects our entire population. While what is generally known as government by injunction is at present directed chiefly against the employes of corporations, when there is a disagreement between them and their employer, it involves a principle which concerns every one. The purpose of the injunction in such cases is to substitute trial by judge for trial by jury, and is a covert blow at the jury system. The abolition of government by injunction is as necessary for the protection of the reputation of the court as it is for the security of the citizen. Blackstone, in defending trial by jury, says:

"The impartial administration of justice, which secures both our persons and our properties is the great end of civil society, but if entrusted entirely to the magistracy, a select body of men, and those selected by the prince such as enjoy the highest offices of the state, their decisions, in spite of their natural integrity, will have frequently an involuntary bias toward those of their own rank and dignity. It is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests and good of the many."

If the criminal laws are not sufficient for the protection of property, they can be made more severe, but a citizen charged with crime must have his case tried before a jury of his peers.

The Blacklist.

The blacklist as now employed in some places enables the employer to place the employe under practical duress, for the skilled laborer loses his independence when the employers can not only discharge him, but prevent him securing any similar employment. The blacklist enables employers to secure, by mutual agreement, that control over the wage earners that a private monopoly exercises without contract.

Arbitration.

The platform renews the demand for arbitration between corporations and their employes. No one who has observed the friction which arises between great corporations and their numerous employes can doubt the wisdom of establishing an impartial court for the just and equitable settlement of disputes. The demand for arbitration ought to be supported as heartily by the public, which suffers inconvenience because of strikes and lockouts, and by the employers themselves, as by the employes. The establishment of arbitration will insure friendly relations between labor and capital, and render obsolete the growing practice of calling in the army to settle labor troubles.

Department of Labor.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of the platform recommendation of the establishment of a department of labor, with a member of the cabinet at its head. When we remember how important a position the laborer fills in our economic, social and political fabric, it is hard to conceive of a valid objection being made to this recognition of his services. Agriculture is already represented in the President's official household; the army and navy have their representatives there; the state department, with its consular service, and the treasury department, with its close connection with fiscal affairs, keep the executive in touch with the business and commercial interests. A cabinet officer truly representative of the wage earning class would be of invaluable aid, not only to the toilers, but to the President.

Chinese Exclusion.

The Chinese exclusion act has proven an advantage to the country, and its continuance and strict enforcement, as well as its extension to other similar races, are imperatively necessary. The Asiatic is so essentially different from the American that he cannot be assimilated with our population, and is, therefore, not desirable as a permanent citizen. His presence as a temporary laborer, preserving his national identity, and maintaining a foreign scale of wages and living, must ever prove an injustice to American producers, as well as a perpetual source of irritation.

Pensions.

The party expresses its pride in the soldiers and sailors of all our wars, and declares its purpose to deal generously with them and their dependents. A liberal policy is necessary and natural in a government which depends upon a citizen soldiery, instead of a large standing army. Self-interest, as well as gratitude, compels the government to make bountiful provision for those who, in the hour of danger, and at great sacrifice of business, health and life tender their services to their country.

The pension laws should be construed according to the generous spirit which prompted their passage. The platform very properly reiterates the position taken in 1896, that the fact of enlistment shall be deemed conclusive evidence that the soldier was sound when the government accepted him. A certificate given now to the health of a person 40 years ago, even if easily obtainable, should not have as much weight as the certificate of the medical officer who examined the volunteer with a view of ascertaining his fitness for army service.

Nicaragua.

The Democratic party is in favor of the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States. The failure of the Republican party to make any progress in carrying out a pledge contained in its platform four years ago, together with the substitution in its latest platform of a plank favoring an isthmian canal for a specific declaration in favor of the Nicaraguan canal, would indicate that the Republican leaders either do not appreciate the importance of this great waterway to the maritime strength and commercial interests of the country, or that they give too much consideration to the interested opposition of trans-continental lines. The Hays-Pauncefote treaty, now before the Senate, would, if ratified, greatly lessen the value of the canal, if it would not indeed convert it into a positive menace in time of war. The paramount interests of the United States in the western hemisphere, together with the obligations to defend the republics to the south of us, make it necessary that our government shall be able to close the canal against any hostile power.

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma

Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma have long been ready to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of statehood, and it will be a pleasure, as well as a duty, to carry out the platform pledge concerning them.

Alaska and Porto Rico.

There will be a popular acquiescence in the demand for home rule and a territorial form of government in Alaska and Porto Rico. Both are entitled to local self-government and representation in Congress.

Cuba.

The recognition contained in both the Democratic and Republican platforms of the right of the Cubans to independence, removes the general principle involved from the domain of partisan politics. It is proper, however, to consider whether the accomplishment of this purpose can be safely entrusted to the Republican party after it has yielded to the allurements of the colonial idea, and abandoned its earlier faith in the natural and inalienable rights of man.

Reclamation of Arid Lands.

The time is ripe for a systematic and extended effort to reclaim the arid lands and fit them for actual settlers. The last agricultural report estimates that homes can thus be provided for many millions of people. The impounding and use of the waters which are wasted in the spring would people the western states with thrifty, intelligent and industrious citizens, and these would furnish a valuable market for all the products of the factories. A small percentage of the money spent in a war of conquest would provide occupation and habitation for more people than would ever seek a residence in colonies within the tropics.

Foreign Alliances.

The reason given by Washington, Jefferson, and the other statesmen of the early days in support of the doctrine that we should maintain friendly relations with all nations, but enter into entangling alliances with none, are even stronger to-day than they were a hundred years ago. Our commerce is rapidly increasing and we are brought into constant communication with all parts of the world. Even if we desired to do so, we could not afford to alienate many nations by cultivating unnecessary intimacy with a few. Our strength and standing are such that it is less necessary than ever before to lean for aid upon the friendliness of a foreign power.

We cannot connect ourselves with European nations, and share in their jealousies and ambitions without losing the peculiar advantages, which our location, our character and our institutions give us in the world's affairs.

The doctrine enunciated by Monroe, and approved by succeeding Presidents, is essential to the welfare of the United States. The continents of North and South America are dedicated to the development of free government. One republic after another has been established, until to-day the monarchial idea has barely a foothold in the new world.

While it is not the policy of this country to interfere where amicable relations exist between European countries and their dependencies in America, our people would look with disfavor upon any attempt to maintain an unwilling or forcible sovereignty over the people living on this side of the Atlantic.

The position taken by the Republican leaders, and more recently set forth by the Republican candidate for President, viz.: That we cannot protect a nation from outside interference without exercising sovereignty over its people, is an assault upon the Monroe doctrine, for while this argument is at this time directed against the proposition to give to the Filipinos both independence and protection, it is equally applicable to the republics of Central and South America. If this government cannot lend its strength to another republic without making subjects of its people, then we must either withdraw our protection from the republics to the south of us or absorb them. Under the same plea, that the guardian nation must exert an authority equal to its responsibility, European nations have for centuries exploited their wards, and it is a significant fact that the Republican party should accept the European idea of a protectorate, at the same time that it adopts an European colonial policy. There is no excuse for this abandonment of the American idea. We have maintained the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century. The expense to us has been practically nothing, but the protection has been beyond value to our sister republics. If a Filipino republic is erected upon the ruins of Spanish tyranny, its protection by us will be neither difficult nor expensive. No European nation would be willing for any other European nation to have the islands, neither would any European nation be willing to provoke a war with us in order to obtain possession of the islands. If we assert sovereignty over the Filipinos we will have to defend that sovereignty by force, and the Filipinos will be our enemies; if we protect them from outside interference, they will defend themselves and will be our friends. If they show as much determination in opposing the sovereignty or other nations as they have shown in opposing our sovereignty, they will not require much assistance from us.

Extravagance.

The Republican party, drawing as it does enormous campaign funds from those who enjoy special privileges at the hands of the government, is powerless to protect the taxpayers from the attack of those who profit by large appropriations. A surplus in the treasury offers constant temptation to extravagance, and extravagance, in turn, compels a resort to new means of taxation, which is being kept in the background until the campaign is over, is a fair illustration of the imposition which will be attempted when there is a considerable amount of money idle in the treasury. The rehabilitation of the merchant marine, laudable in itself, is made the pretext for the benefit of large ship owners, and in the interests of a transportation monopoly. The government being the only agent of the people, has no right to collect from the people taxes beyond the legitimate needs of a government, and public servants should exercise the same degree of care in the use of the people's money that private individuals do in the use of their own money. With a restoration of a foreign policy consistent with American ideas there can be an immediate and large reduction in the burdens now borne by the people.

Income Tax.

By inadvertence the income tax plank agreed upon by the resolutions committee, was omitted from the platform as read and adopted. The subject, however, is covered by the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, and I take this occasion to reassert my belief in the principle which underlies the income tax. Congress should have authority to levy and collect an income tax whenever necessary, and an amendment to the federal constitution specifically conferring such authority ought to be supported by even those who may think the tax unnecessary at this time. In the hour of danger the government can draft the citizen; it ought to be able to draft the pocketbook as well. Unless money is more precious than blood, we cannot afford to give greater protection to the incomes of the rich than to the lives of the poor.

The subjects, however, treated in this letter, important as each may seem in itself, do not press so imperatively for solution as the question which the platform declares to be the paramount issue in this campaign. Whether we shall adhere to, or abandon those ideas of government which have distinguished this nation from other nations and given to its history its peculiar charm and value, is a question the settlement of which cannot be delayed. No other question can approach such immediate consideration. It is easier to lose a reputation than to establish one, and this nation would find it a long and laborious task to regain its proud position among the nations, if, under the stress of temptation, it should repudiate the self-evident truths proclaimed by our heroic ancestors and sacredly treasured during a career unparalleled in the annals of time. When the doctrine that the people are the only source of power is made secure from further attack we can safely proceed to the settlement of the numerous questions which involve the domestic and economic welfare of our citizens.

Very truly yours,
W. J. BRYAN.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 13.—For Governor—John B. Stanchfield, of Chemung.

For Lieutenant Governor—William F. Mackey, of Erie.

For Secretary of State—John T. Norton, of Renssaelaer.

For Comptroller—Edwin S. Atwater, of Duchess.

For Treasurer—John B. Judson, of Fulton.

For Attorney General—Thomas F. Conway, of Clinton.

For Engineer and Surveyor—Russell R. Stuart, of Onondaga.

This was the ticket named by the Democratic state convention yesterday. Its head was not selected without the indulgence of acrimonious personalities and a sarcastic exchange of compliments among the leaders. But when the will of the convention had been finally registered, ex-Senator David B. Hill was first to propose the unanimous nomination of: "A friend of lifelong standing, John B. Stanchfield." This attitude proved so spontaneously infectious that representatives of almost every county which had opposed Mr. Stanchfield were immediately upon their feet, and one by one they were recognized by Chairman Raines to second the nomination.

An evidence of a purpose to avoid friction upon all other questions than the gubernatorial candidate upon the part of both Mr. Hill and Mr. Croker was manifest in the unanimous adoption of the committee reports upon both resolutions and credentials.

Both these reports were adopted by the convention without objection. Some of the remarks of the speakers were extremely poignant and their shafts aimed with unerring accuracy, and no attempt was made to conceal the intensity of feeling existing among the rival leaders.

Colorado Republicans.

Denver, Sept. 17.—The Republican state convention met here to-day with a better representation than the party has shown for a number of years. A full ticket was to be nominated. Senator Edward O. Wolcott was made temporary chairman. There were no contesting delegations. There was but one candidate for governor—Frank C. Gowdy, of Denver, while Percy S. Rider, of San Miguel, had an acknowledged lead for the office of lieutenant governor.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

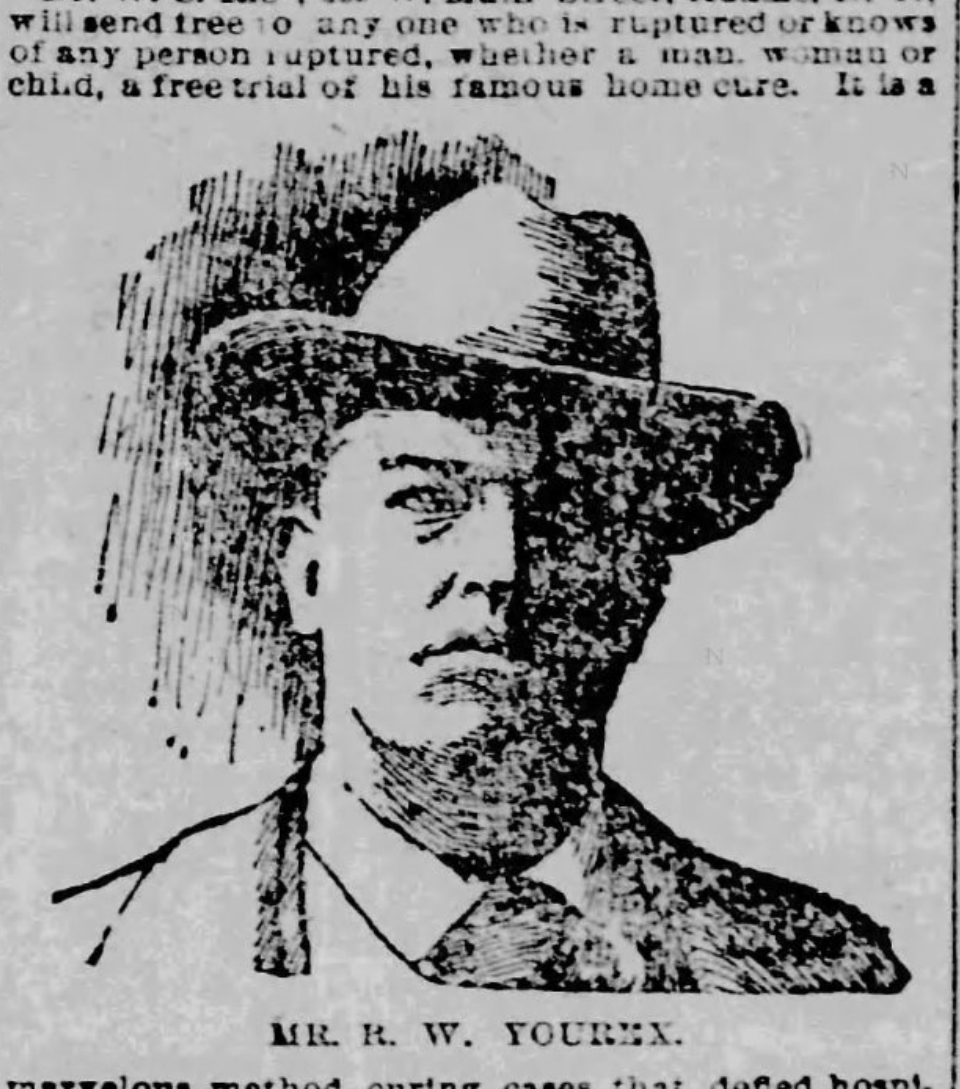
Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

Free to the Ruptured

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well-known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Dr. W. S. Rice, 299 W. Main Street, Adams, N. Y., will send free to any one who is ruptured or knows of any person ruptured, whether a man, woman or child, a free trial of his famous home cure. It is a



MR. R. W. YOUREX.

marvelous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free trial will be sent without any cost to you whatever. R. W. Yourex, a well known commercial traveler, was ruptured ten years, tried every truss on the market, partly made up his mind to undergo the danger of an operation, when by the greatest of good luck, he tried the Dr. Rice method. He is now cured. Mr. Yourex says:—"I tried Dr. Rice's method, and it cured me. I did not lose a day on the road. Hundreds of merchants and friends in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa know the wonderful fact that this remarkable method cured me, and I certainly feel thankful enough to tell other ruptured people how they may profit by my experience." Mr. Yourex travels for Goodhart, Hartman & Co., and his address is 116 and 118 Franklin St., Chicago.

Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time. Begin now, and by spring you will never know you had been ruptured. Write to-day, sure.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES

The First Care of the New Philippine Commission at Manila.

Manila, Sept. 13.—At the first public legislative session of the Filipino commission held yesterday, bills appropriating $1,000,000 gold from the funds of the island for highways and bridges and $2,500 in part payment of surveying expenses, were passed.

Senor Torres, attorney general, asked for information as to the method of disbursing the appropriation, reminding the commission of Spain's practices in connection with public funds.

Gen. Luke E. Wright, of the commission, answering the inquiry, explained that good roads for the military were an economic necessity, and that Gen. MacArthur, as the executive, was aided by trained army engineers. The army was thus the best and only machine for supervising ably and economically the construction of such public works. The commission, he said, desired in this way to give the Filipinos an object lesson in the honest and efficient disbursement of public funds, and this would be all the more effective because it was the army's economical and honest administration that had created the surplus and made the appropriation of $1,000,000.

Senor Torres expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the reply.

TWO PROCLAMATIONS.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The postmaster general has received from F. W. Vaille, director general of posts in the Philippines, copies of two undated proclamations, one by the American peace commissioners and the other by the insurgents, issued presumably just before the last mail left the islands for the United States. The American proclamation was of a pacific character, but warned the natives that they had nothing to expect from continued opposition to the American occupation. It promised free transportation home to all insurgents who surrendered their arms and directed the confiscation of all money and hemp belonging to the insurgent government. The natives were notified that the American soldiers were expected to pay for everything they obtained from the Filipinos in the way of food and supplies and requested the natives to report any case of looting or extortion to the nearest military commander.

The Filipino proclamation, issued in reply to this, announced that for a period of ten days' amnesty would be extended to all Filipino spies in the employ of the American forces if they presented themselves to the insurgent military or civil authorities. A single exception was made in the case of one Marcello Alinsay, who was denounced as an outlaw beyond the pale and a reward was offered for his apprehension dead or alive, while the death penalty was pronounced against any one found in his company at the time of his capture. The proclamation further declared that all the threats were idle, as the American forces were short of food and ammunition and had received no reinforcements for many months.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Manila, Sept. 17.—General Wright, of the Philippine commission, is preparing a bill for harbor improvements here. It contemplates an appropriation of $1,000,000 gold, for the construction of protective dockage. The proposal is favorably commented upon and especially by the Spaniards, and the carrying out of the works which will be completed in about eighteen months, will be greatly beneficial to commerce.

The commission's bill establishing municipalities will introduce a change in the derivation of revenues, which will hereafter come largely from land, instead of industrial taxation. This will involve the raising of the question of validity of existing land titles, and will force a decision as to extent to which the investments of religious corporations are to be exempted. The matter is receiving careful consideration at the hands of the commission, and the feeling is that the bringing of these issues to a head will be in many ways beneficial.

During the last fortnight ten Filipinos in Luzon and the Visayans, known as American sympathizers, or as siding in the conduct of municipal governments established by the Americans, have been murdered by their countrymen in arms.

The provinces of Morong and Laguna continue tranquil.

United States troops originally destined for China, but now diverted to the Philippines, are being sent to points where they are most needed. Last week 40 Filipinos were killed. One American was killed, three were wounded and two were captured.

Prince Albert Killed.

Dresden, Sept. 17.—Prince Albert, of Saxony, was killed in a carriage accident yesterday at Wolkau, a short distance from Dresden.

Prince Albert of Saxony was the fifth son of Prince Frederick George of Saxony, brother of the king. He was born in Dresden, February 25, 1875; was a captain in the First regiment of Uhlans, and was a chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle. He was unmarried.

BODIES IN WRECKAGE AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON IS RECOVERING

Burning Dead Bodies and Cleaning Up the City. Relief Pouring In.

Galveston, Sept. 18.—"The situation continues to improve," is what one is told now when they apply at any of the various headquarters for information. In fact, this statement is being made with gratifying monotony all over the city. The work has been brought down to a business basis as far as possible and the amount of system and order displayed in the various departments would furnish cause for considerable surprise to anyone who might return to Galveston after an absence of three or four days.

One feature that has caused a better feeling and a more pronounced willingness to work is afforded by the fact that the "time" of all the laborers employed is being kept at headquarters. The men have been assured for their compensation for their labor, and, quite naturally, they now go about their unpleasant tasks with a much better grace than heretofore.

Few Conflicts Now.

Then, too, there are not so many irritating little conflicts of authority as there has been in the past when the progress of the work was, in some cases, materially hindered by petty demonstrations of personal feeling. A thorough investigation reveals the fact that every department is as well organized as is possible under the circumstances and that everyone is harmonious. This is eminently as it should be.

Supplies and money are now pouring in from all over the country. It is stated that at least seven figures are needed to express the amount of cash so far received. This is being used judiciously and the good effects of the presence of such a relief fund in the city are already becoming apparent.

The state militia companies which have been stationed here have been doing splendid work, and many of the men are now of the belief that they should be allowed to return to their homes and troops sent from other parts of the state to fill their places. They have seen hard and almost continuous duty, and it would really be the proper thing to do if the matter of transportation does not stand in the way to let them return and send others to replace them.

Number Dead, 6,000.

Reluctantly one is forced to the opinion that the number of dead, which had been placed at 5,000, is too low, and that the number will go as high as 6,000, and perhaps above that number. The conclusion has not been reached without considerable thought and careful investigation. The death list will reach the total of 4,437, with the addition sent out to-day. In addition to all this, it must be remembered that only a comparatively small number of the negroes who perished in the storm have been reported. After considering all the facts one can hardly do anything else but conclude that the total to be finally reached will be above 6,000. Every one has tried to be as conservative as possible in making estimates, both as to the losses of life and property, but in view of all the features of this part of the situation to be seen now it is not possible to reiterate the former estimate of 5,000. Judge Morgan Mann stated to-day that, in his opinion, the list would go as high as 7,000. The exact number, of course, will prove too high, and that at least a only hope that these larger estimates will prove too high, and that at least a part of the horror of the work of the storm will not be so strongly in evidence.

Property Loss, $22,500,000.

There are no developments which would lead to the belief that the estimate of a property loss of $22,500,000 is too high. While one occasionally finds a business man whose property has not suffered greatly, it must be stated that the class is hopelessly in the minority and that large losses are the rule.

The people are becoming more cheerful every day and it is more than remarkable to see the composure exhibited by some of them under the terrible circumstances. The individual's woe has been lost in the community's grief and on every hand may be seen cases of people who have lost their all doing everything in their power to comfort a neighbor who, perhaps, has not been so unfortunate.

Everybody seems to be doing all there is to do toward ultimate rehabilitation and the determination to build a city which will be bigger and broader in every way than the one which has been destroyed, appears to be general.

People Still Leaving.

The people are still leaving the city in considerable numbers, but the relief work locally has now been gotten down to such a fine point that it is likely that there will be a marked diminution of the exodus during the next two or three days. The fears of an epidemic have been allayed by the presence and the distribution of medicines and disinfectants and therefore a feature which would undoubtedly have had the effect of causing many to seek succor elsewhere has been eliminated from the situation.

The Situation Described.

New Orleans, Sept. 18.—A special to the Picayune from Galveston says:

The relief measures organized here are running more smoothly than before; the destitute are receiving supplies from the various depots, the sick are receiving the best of care and physicians are giving their services gratis.

Reports continue to be received from nearby coast and mainland towns telling of destruction and loss of life. The coast for miles inland is said to be covered with bodies. One gentleman aided in burying 100 a few miles north of Virginia Point and parties are out in every direction, engaged in the same duty.

Charles Patterson, connected with the Gulf & Interstate Railway, came in from Bolivar Point and reported that they had buried between 300 and 400 of Galveston's dead and that on Bolivar Peninsula, from the point of East Highlands for 21 miles south, everything was washed away and 75 people were drowned. Rolling stock was either completely destroyed or frightfully damaged, and 21 miles of roadbed was washed away.

Frightful Devastation.

Col. Polk, general manager of the Santa Fe, has received reports that every station house, freight depot and water tank on the line between Virginia Point and Rosenburg Junction, 66 miles north, was either blown away or wrecked and miles of track washed away. All the towns between these two points were severely damaged by the cyclone, and all had the death list of from five to fifteen people, with many more or less injured.

Secretary Bailey, of the Galveston Wharf Co. estimates the loss to that company at $300,000, while a prominent ship broker places the loss to foreign shipping in the port at $500,000 to $700,000.

It is conservatively estimated that the loss in property, goods, merchandise, etc., will not fall below, but will probably exceed $10,000,000.

Decomposition being so rapid, the further removal of bodies from the devastated portions of the city has been prohibited and the interment ordered where found.

After accurate description of the body and a memorandum of the effects found thereon have been taken for future identification, the body is buried.

Human Bodies Piled Up.

Great piles of human bodies, dead animals, rotting vegetation, household furniture and fragments of the houses themselves are piled in confused heaps right in the main streets of the city. Along the gulf front human bodies are floating around like cord-wood. Intermingled with them are to be found the carcasses of horses, chickens, hogs and rotting vegetable matter. Above all rises the foulest stench that ever emanated from any cesspool, absolutely sickening in its intensity and most dangerous to health in its effects. Along the Strand, adjacent to the gulf front, where are located all the big wholesale warehouses and stores, the situation almost defies description. Great stores of fresh vegetation has been invaded by the in-coming waters and are now turned into garbage piles of most befouling odors. The gulf waters, while on the land, played at will with everything, smashing in doors of stores, depositing bodies of human beings and animals where they pleased and then receded, leaving the wreckage to tell its own tale of how the work had been done. As a result the great warehouses are tombs wherein are to be found the dead bodies of human beings and carcasses almost defying the efforts of relief parties.

Masses of Wreckage.

"In the piles of debris along the street, in the water and scattered throughout the residence portion of the city are masses of wreckage, and in these great piles are to be found more human bodies and household furniture of every description.

"Handsome pictures are seen lying alongside of ice cream freezers and resting by the nude figure of some man or woman. These great masses of debris are not confined to any one particular section of the city.

"The waters of the gulf and the winds spared no one who was exposed. Whirling houses around in its grasp, the wind piled their shattered frames high in confusing masses and dumped their contents on top. Men and women were thrown around like so many logs of wood and left to rot in the withering sun.

"I believe that with the very best exertions of the men, it will require weeks to secure some semblance of physical order in the city, and it is doubtful even then if all the debris will be disposed of.

JAPAN IS APPREHENSIVE

That She Will Again Lose the Fruits of Victory as in 1895.

Yokohama, Aug. 28.—The absence of anything like enthusiasm on the part of the Japanese over the good work which their army has done in China, is attracting universal comment. The news of the fall of Pekin caused scarcely a ripple of excitement. The determining cause is undoubtedly the deep-seated distrust of the outcome of the Chinese complication and the popular conviction that its results will be humiliation like that forced on the nation in 1895. There is, however, a decided resolve that the slightest attempt to trifle this time will be resented with all the force that a self-respecting nation can muster. Japan wants no territory as a reward, but will insist, first of all upon the preservation of the integrity of China, not with any desire to form an alliance with the latter as a menace to the west, but rather as the fulfillment of national hope that China shall become a corporate member of the body of civilized powers as Japan herself has become. She deems it a reproach that the oldest power in the world should be allowed to remain outside the pale of the world.

Another imperative demand will be such a guarantee by the powers of Japan's paramount influence in Korea, as shall effectually prevent any encroachment thereon by Russia, and thus remove all possibility of a future clash with that power.

Apart from the manifestation of good feeling which has come from the fraternization of the Japanese and Russian troops in China, a strong conviction has arisen that Russia's power has been over-rated, and Japan's confidence in herself in the event of a conflict has been correspondingly increased.

Marquis Ito's long expected manifesto placing himself at the head of a new party, has appeared. It is especially notable, owing to the fact that its paramount issue is the promotion of civilization reforms. It will be interesting to note whether a party based upon a single plank can sustain itself.

If it can, it will be the most signal victory Japan has gained in its extraordinary history.

According to a Nagasaki paper, a Japanese company has signed a contract with the American authorities in the Philippines to supply 60,000 tons of Japanese coal for the use of the American men-of-war.

SHALL ALLIES LEAVE PEKIN?

Dr. Morrison Protests--Envoys Prince Ching and Earl Li.

London, Sept. 17.—Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the Times, in the course of a long dispatch dated September 5, continues to protest against the evacuation of the capital, but agrees with the correspondent of the Morning Post that the withdrawal of the Russian troops, owing to their barbarous habits, would be an unmixed benefit.

He asserts that further convincing proofs have been obtained of the intention of the empress dowager to massacre all the foreigners. Prince Ching, he said, fails to realize the real situation, evidently being convinced that all the powers can be squared by the payment of a money indemnity.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, wiring yesterday, says:

"Li Hung Chang has been notified from Berlin that he must submit his credentials to the German minister at Shanghai, who will then communicate with Emperor William, and await the result."

Dr. Mumm Von Schwartzenstein, in an interview with Sheng, expressed the opinion that, although the powers were averse to the partition of China, any delay in negotiating was calculated to produce that result, and that Germany was prepared to remain in occupation indefinitely pending a satisfactory settlement.

"Earl Li accordingly telegraphed Gen. Yung Lu to use every effort to persuade the empress dowager and emperor to return to Pekin, and to remove Prince Tuan and his entourage.

"I learn on trustworthy authority, that before his departure, Li Hung Chang, having been convinced by his interview with Mr. Rockhill and Dr. Mumm Von Schwartzenstein that it would be useless to discuss any settlement excluding the punishment of the empress dowager and her chief advisers, sent a telegraphic memorial to the throne, impeaching Prince Tuan, Prince Chuang and Tsailan, Prince Tuan's brother, as well as Kang Yi, president of the war board, and Chao Shu Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau and president of the board of punishment.

"Earl Li, being unable to consult the viceroys of Nankin and Woo Chang, inscribed their names to the memorial, taking their consent for granted, but it appears that Woo Chang, viceroy disapproves of the use of his name. This means a rupture with a large and influential party.

"The staff of Li Hung Chang includes a son of Marquis Tseng, Yang Tsung Yi and Liu Hsueh Shung. The scene of embarkation was almost squalid. Sheng declined to accompany Earl Li on the plea of illness. It is asserted that Earl Li endeavored to obtain from the Shanghai authorities 20,000 taels, the cost of recent telegrams to St. Petersburg. The Taotai refused to pay in the absence of orders.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Russians have seized valuable railway property at Tien Tsin in defiance of the protests of the British commander.

Shanghai advices say that a house has been engaged there for Count Von Waldersee, who is expected to arrive next Saturday.

Chinese officials estimate that 20,000 disbanded Chinese soldiers, by the simple expedient of turning their coats, managed to remain behind in Pekin. Other dispatches confirm the report that, in addition to Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, Yu Lu, viceroy of Chi Li, and Wang Ti Yung, president of the imperial academy, with 200 members of official families, committed suicide when the allies entered Pekin.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 13, via Shanghai, Sept. 15.—The Russians, it is reported here, are rapidly pushing troops into Manchuria, where all indications point to extensive operations before the arrival of winter.

They have suspended work on the railroad to Pekin, which adds to the complications. It is believed that their object in this is to compel the other powers to consent to the destruction of Pekin.

The Tu Liu expedition has returned to Tien Tsin. The march back was unopposed, and it is reported that the Boxers have retired in force to a village thirty miles up the grand canal.

The Americans did not participate in the burning and looting of Tu Liu, and this caused considerable comment among the other commanders.

The Sixth United States cavalry, it is reported here, have been ordered to camp at Yang Tsun, up the Pei Ho, with a view of strengthening the line of communication. The regiment will take two heavy guns.

Twelve thousand Germans have arrived here.

Refuses to Evacuate.

London, Sept. 13.—Great Britain's reply to the Russian proposition for the evacuation of Pekin was sent two days ago, and as the Associated Press forecasted, Great Britain's declines to evacuate Pekin prior to receiving satisfactory guarantees from the Chinese government for the fulfillment of certain conditions.

The reports of the Chinese raids on Tonquin and Corean borders are regarded as suggestive and as preparing Europe and the United States for French and Japanese operations in the regions wherein they are respectively interested, similar to the operations of Russia in Manchuria.

Indemnity for Russia.

Pekin, Wednesday, Sept. 5.—The Russo-Chinese bank, which, as announced yesterday, closes here to-day and removes to Shanghai, will confiscate, as part of the indemnity to be paid to Russia, the imperial university fund of 5,000,000 taels desposited with it, against which the Chinese drew for the payment of their troops.

Wilson Arrives.

Pekin, Sept. 9.—Brigadier General James H. Wilson, U. S. V., has arrived here under instructions to report to Major General Chaffee, commanding the American forces here.

FREEDOM FOR THE FILIPINOS

Under Sovereignty of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S WORD

Given on That Score--Instructions Are Issued to the Commission.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The instructions of the President to the Philippine commission, now engaged in the work of establishing civil government in the islands, have been made public.

The President directs the commission to give its attention first to the organization of municipal governments, in which the natives shall be afforded opportunity to manage their own local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable. Later on the larger administrative divisions, corresponding to counties, departments or provinces, are to be organized, and in the distribution of powers the system in vogue in the United States, of giving local governments such control over affairs as may be compatible with the public welfare, is to be followed. In all cases the municipal officers, who administer the local affairs of the people, are to be selected by the people, and wherever officers of more extended jurisdiction are to be selected in any way, natives of the islands, if they can be found competent and willing to perform the duties, are to receive the offices in preference to any others.

The President then enumerates certain "great principles of government which have been made the basis of our governmental system, which we deem essential to the rule of law and the maintenance of individual freedom," which must be imposed. These inviolable rules are:

That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; that private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; that excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted; that no person shall be put twice in jeopardy for the same offense, or be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; that the right to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except as a punishment for crime; that no bill of attainder, or ex-postfacto law shall be passed; that no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the rights of the people to peaceably assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances; that no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed.

The commission is further directed to promote and extend a system of free education and to afford full opportunity to all people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

The President further says:

"In dealing with the uncivilized tribes of the islands the commission should adopt the same course followed by Congress in permitting the tribes of our North American Indians to maintain their tribal organizations and government, and under which many of those tribes are now living in peace and contentment, surrounded by a civilization to which they are unable or unwilling to conform. Such tribal governments should, however, be subjected to wise and firm regulation, and, without undue or petty interference, constant and active effort should be exercised to prevent barbarous practices and introduce civilized customs.

"Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of the duty to observe not merely the material, but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other."

UNCLE SAM ACTIVE.

Washington, Sept. 12.—The United States government is pushing forward steadily toward the beginning of negotiations with the Chinese government for a settlement of the present troubles. An evidence of its purpose was found in its decision, communicated to-day to Minister Wu, to facilitate, by every means, in its power, the journey of Li Hung Chang to Pekin. This carries with it the placing of a warship at his service, if a request of that kind is made by Sir Robert Hart. So far it has not been made and the state department officials do not believe that it will be. It is believed that Sir Robert Hart will be able to find a merchant steamer more suitable than a warship for the purpose.

While efforts are being made by the Chinese government to begin negotiations, the killing of American citizens and the destruction of their property continues. Four provinces in China are in a disturbed condition, and Shanghai itself is menaced by the disorderly elements. Negotiations cannot be thought of while these things continue, if there is the least possibility of checking them through the influence of the Chinese government.

COST OF THE PLAGUE.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Claims aggregating $2,300,000 or more have arisen in connection with the efforts made, principally in Hawaii, to prevent the Bubonic plague from securing a foothold in this country and its outlying possessions by burning down a considerable part of the Japanese and Chinese quarter, where it was thought the disease might find lodgement. Two thousand Japanese residents are said to have lost their homes, furniture and practically all their belongings. Their loss is estimated at $[illegible]. The Chinese loss was estimated at about $2,000,000.

The Japanese consul general to Hawaii first brought the matter to the attention of the Hawaiian authorities, asking that the losses incurred by Japanese be reimbursed to them. President McKinley gave the necessary authority to Governor Dole to appoint a commission of five members to pass upon all claims of this nature, but on objection of the claimants this fell through. The authorities here feel that it is a matter which Hawaii should adjust, and moreover there is no fund available under which the United States government could pay for such losses. The subject is under consideration, however, and it is hoped that some means may be adopted by co-operation between Washington and Honolulu for adjusting the matter.

Smith in West Virginia.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Postmaster-General Smith will leave Washington this evening for West Virginia, where he will make a number of campaign addresses, beginning at Charlestown.

Plague in Glasgow.

Glasgow, Sept. 17.—Five additional cases of the bubonic plague have been reported here, four of the stricken persons being members of the same family.

PRINCE CHING ALSO AN ENVOY

Minister Wu Receives a Cable Telling of the Fact.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The desire of China to actually begin the negotiations for peace was evidenced to-day in a dispatch from Prince Ching, delivered by Minister Wu to the state department. The dispatch was dated at Pekin, September 8, and in it Prince Ching states that he has been clothed with full authority, along with Li Hung Chang, to negotiate for peace. He expresses a desire to proceed in the matter and asks Minister Wu to present a request to the secretary of state to send instructions to Minister Conger to begin negotiations at once.

It is probable that no immediate response to the request for instructions to Minister Conger can be given, as Prince Ching's request will have to be laid before the President and sufficient time given to consider the question of his credentials, as well as the desirability of proceeding at once. Moreover, it is likely that Minister Conger's judgment as to when the actual negotiations should open will govern to a considerable extent. Whether Prince Ching's request has been made to other powers as well as to the United States is not known here, but in view of the desire to have Mr. Conger proceed at once it is probable that the Chinese officials are ready to negotiate with the powers individually, or with them as a whole, through the medium of a commission. Among the names being mentioned unofficially as available in case a commission is determined upon to carry forward the negotiations are President Schurman, of Cornell university; John Barrett, late minister to Siam, and Dr. Hill, the present first assistant secretary of state.

General Chaffee's telegram, speaking of the Russian railway connection, is regarded as highly important, in view of the disclosure of the purpose of the Russian government to reconstruct the railroad from Taku to Tien Tsin and thence to Pekin, showing, it is believed, the expectation of the Russian government that at least some Russian force will be maintained at Pekin through the winter.

Through Admiral Remey the state department has been advised of the arrival of Special Commissioner Rockhill at Taku to-day from Shanghai.

M. Thiebaut, the French charge d'affaires called on Mr. Adee to-day and the status of Chinese affairs was gone over. It appears that Prince Ching's request that Minister Conger be instructed to proceed with the negotiations has been communicated also to the other powers, each being requested to authorize their several ministers to go on with the negotiations, at least in the preliminary stages. This may make necessary some discussion between the powers as to the desirability of acceding to the request, although there appears to be a rather general idea that there will be no immediate instructions to go on.

CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The census bureau announces that the population of Newport, Ky., is 28,301, as against 24,918 in 1890. This is an increase of 3,383, or 13.58 per cent.

The population of Oshkosh, Wis., is 28,284, as against 22,836 in 1890. This is an increase of 5,448, or 23.86 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The census bureau announces that the population of Augusta, Ga., is 39,441, as against 33,300 in 1890. This is an increase of 6,141, or 18.44 per cent.

The population of LaCrosse, Wis., is 28,895, as against 25,090 in 1890. This is an increase of 3,805, or 15.17 per cent.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The census bureau announces that the population of South Omaha, Neb., is 26,001, as against 8,062 in 1890. This shows an increase of 17,939, or 222.51 per cent.

IN LAWTON'S MEMORY.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Sept. 14.—The population of this city dedicated to the memory of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, a monument crowned by a cannon captured by him, and christened the principal city park in honor of the dead hero. The ceremony occurred under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion.

After the annual parade of the veterans had taken place the ceremonies at the park were begun. The meeting was presided over by Hon. R. B. Hanna, Republican candidate for Congress from this district. After prayer had been offered by Rev. J. A. P. McGraw, addresses were made by Major W. W. Barnett, who participated in the Spanish war; by Mr. Henry P. Scherer, mayor of the city; by Governor Mount, the present state executive, and by William Jennings Bryan.

Major Barnett told how General Lawton had captured from the Filipinos the little brass cannon which crowned the stone monument in front of the stand, and had decided that it be presented to his home city. Major Barnett eulogized General Lawton in strong terms, saying that he was recognized as the highest type of American citizenship.

The introductory portion of Governor Mount's address was also largely biographical and eulogistic. The governor then took up indirectly the Philippine question, denouncing Aguinaldo and showing a tendency to condemn the insurgents and their sympathizers.

LUMBER FOR RUSSIA.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 17.—A well founded rumor has been going the rounds of the large lumber of firms operating in the Sound lately, that a representative of the Russian government was investigating the cost and probabilities of quick delivery of 30,000,000 feet of lumber at Vladivostock. The first inquiry was received by a large mill in Tacoma a few weeks ago, and early in the month came a similar telegraphic notification from San Francisco to another large Puget Sound mill. It is said that all inquiries have been based on the requirement of speedy delivery, which is taken to mean that the material is wanted for the war operations in the Orient. One informant states that the class of lumber asked for implies that it is to be used for military encampments.

NATURALIZATION.

Boston, Sept. 15.—New rules for the naturalization of foreigners go into operation to-day in the United States district court, Judge Lowell presiding. They are more stringent than the old rules and those under which the circuit court and the city courts conduct their naturalization work, and are intended to meet some abuses which had gradually grown up and make unlawful naturalization impossible. It is thought that Judge Lowell's action will have a great deal of influence upon the other courts in this matter.

PROSPERITY.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 15.—The prospect of fall manufacture and trade in this part of the state is excellent. The Altoona Glass works has so many orders that they will run this season with 50 per cent. more men than last. The Bellefonte Furnace Company went into blast to-day with every prospect of a first rate winter. Fifteen thousand acres of coal lands have been bought in the vicinity of Westsville by a syndicate representing the Shawmut Mining Company. These are a few of the many signs of prosperity in this region.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera.

35 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box [illegible], NEW YORK.

CHINA MUST DELIVER THOSE RESPONSIBLE

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The foreign office has sent a circular note to all the powers announcing that the German government considers that an indispensible preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages.

COUNT WALDERSEE IS NOW AT HONG KONG

Hong Kong, Sept. 18.—The German steamer Sachsen, having on board Field Marshal Count Van Waldersee, commander-in-chief of the International forces in China, and staff, has arrived here.

The field marshal landed and was received by a guard of honor of British of British troops. He made the usual calls. Count Von Waldersee will this evening proceed to Shanghai, and from there to Taku on board the German cruiser Hertha.

ROOSEVELT CUTS LOOSE

Takes Up Mr. Bryan's Utterance and Flays Him To a Finish.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 18.—Governor Roosevelt arrived here at 8 o'clock last evening. Two meetings were held here. At the auditorium Governor Roosevelt said:

"In a recent speech at Chicago Mr. Bryan is represented to have spoken as follows: 'Can one hundred thousand soldiers in a country like this take charge and change the form of government? No. But the fact that a people like ours permits this, bodes no good to American institutions. If 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier would do, what are we coming to?'

"What is it that bodes no good to American institutions? Is it the sixty odd thousand regulars, for the most part in the Philippines? Mr. Bryan ought to know by this time that inasmuch as Thomas Jefferson handed over to his successor an army which he had increased until it represented 1.4 of a soldier for every thousand of population, and as no damage to our institutions followed, there is scant room for apprehension on the part of the most timid soul from the existence now of an army of .8 for every thousand population. Under President McKinley, while there is war in the Philippines, our regular army has shrunk to little more than half the size it had attained at the end of President Jefferson's administration during a period of profound peace.

"Even more extraordinary is the statement that the 100,000 soldiers are permitted to walk about in idleness where one soldier would do. If it were not for Mr. Bryan's other utterances on the subject it would seem absolutely impossible that this statement could have been correctly reported.

"A hundred thousand soldiers in idleness. Think of these words being spoken by a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people; of the men who have passed a year of such grinding toil and desperate fighting in the Philippines that we here can form no conception of all that they have dared and risked and endured. They have been worn down month in and month out, marching from dawn until darkness, through the mud of the tropical swamps, sleeping when and how they could, eating what they could get or going without, facing death by bullet at every step from a foe ten times as numerous as themselves, and if wounded and left behind, facing what was infinitely worse than death—the most dreadful torture. With patient, uncomplaining, unflinching, never weary courage they have done all this and have made not only America but all mankind their debtors and their reward is that the chosen representative of one of the two great parties sneers at them as walking about in idleness. Some of them no longer walk about in idleness. Lawton no longer walks about in idleness; Reilly no longer walks about in idleness. Many an officer, many a soldier rests forever in peace—peace because his life of toil and effort for his country has come to the kind of end which should at least secure freedom from slight or slander both for valiant dead and for the no less valiant living. One soldier does the work of these men. Are our memories so short as already to forget the hurry with which we drew troops both from America and the Philippines when the blood of our people called from China and the awful danger of the women and children in Pekin stirred to its innermost soul the manhood of Christendom. Small, indeed, is the chance for idleness for our soldiers in the Philippines so long as the insurgents are aided and abetted by one of the great parties in this country. Every American who holds high the honor of his country should have graven on his heart the solemn prophecy of Lawton. Let him beware above all else of the words that speed the bullets of our country's enemy.

"Idleness! Was Leonard Wood idle when for the first time in 300 years he cleaned a Spanish city; was he idle when he fed and clothed and schooled the child of the reconcentrado? Was he idle when he lifted into active labor the man sunk into shiftless apathy by centuries of Spanish tyranny? Was he idle when he started him with long strides on the path of self-government? Were Generals MacArthur, Wheaton and Young idle when they drove plunderer and murderer before them that under the shadow of our flag the scarred wilderness might again become a fruitful land? Was Chaffee idle when eagerly obeying the President's command he led the march towards the Forbidden City? Was the boy Titus idle when springing lightly from the ranks he planted on the walls of an immemorable despotism the flag which stood for rescue and for freedom? Idleness? Such idleness is of the kind that plain men call heroism and thrice happy is the country who can command it."

At Livingston, Governor Roosevelt was escorted to a stand near the station, from which he spoke briefly.

During the day short stops were made at Bozeman, Manhattan, Logan, Townsend and Winston at most of which five minute talks were made by Governor Roosevelt or some of the party.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE

It Began Monday--Situation Peaceful So Far. The Latest Reports.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18.—If, as President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, claimed last night, 112,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal strike were idle yesterday, it is certain that this number has been considerably augmented to-day by additions to the strikers' ranks. Reports from the four big districts embracing the hard coal region are to the effect that fewer men are at work to-day than were working yesterday, and that collieries that worked full handed or nearly so yesterday, are either badly crippled or shut down to-day.

The weather has grown much colder since yesterday, and this change is greeted with joy by the mine workers, who believe it will greatly increase the demand for coal and thus force an early adjustment of the differences between them and their employers. Talk of arbitration is so persistent that the hope is growing that this method of settling the strike will finally be adopted, although the mine owners declare that they will deal only with their employes as individuals, and the strike leaders say they will insist upon formal recognition of the union. This difference would appear sufficiently strong to keep employe and employer apart forever if persisted in. One little band of miners in the Wyoming valley, those of the West End Coal Company, at Mocanaqua, numbering a few hundred men, stand out prominently as the only men at work out of nearly 90,000 in the Lackawanna and Wyoming region. Efforts to induce them to join the strikers have failed. They say they have always been treated kindly, they have no grievance and they will, therefore, remain loyal to their employers.

Every Colliery Idle.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 28.—There is no break in the ranks of the United Mineworkers in the Lackawanna region, and every colliery and breaker tied up yesterday morning, when the great strike of the anthracite miners was officially begun, is idle to-day. The only places in this extensive industrial valley, with its nearly 45,000 mineworkers, which are working to-day are the Diamond washery, a Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company, employing 25 men and boys, but it is capable of turning out 1,000 tons of screened birdseye and buckwheat coal a day, and an individual concern employing about twenty hands, the Anthony washery, on the South Side, and the Gibbons drift, in the same locality, the former working 50 men and boys and the latter about 40.

The Anthony and Oxford washers are supplying local trade only, and both granted increases to their employes to-day before work commenced. The Gibbons drift has the contract for the Scranton public schools, some 40 large buildings, and the proprietors to-day entered upon an agreement to pay the advanced wages to their employes and fill the school demands and private families, fortifying their agreement by a bond, to hold good while the strike lasts.

This, then, is the situation. Scarcely 100 men and boys at work throughout the entire valley, 35 miles long, from Pittston to Forest City, and scarcely an average of two miles in width.

A call at the offices of the mine operators here to-day showed all agreed upon the magnitude of the strike movement. There was a hope expressed that the split in the Hazleton and Schuylkill regions would serve to disintegrate the ranks here and eventually bring about a situation that would put the mines to work to a large extent. Meanwhile they will do nothing towards starting the mines. This is positively decided upon, and the superintendents feel certain that the companies will maintain the position they have taken.

Conditions Favor Miners.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 18.—The second day of the anthracite coal miners' strike began very quietly in this district. What little change there was in the situation this morning was in favor of the striking miners. As far as reports have been received from all parts of the region, there was not one break in the ranks of the strikers, and in many mines there were fewer men working than on yesterday. Some of the collieries are so short of men that it is doubtful if they can continue work during the entire day.

Every official connected with the United Mineworkers now in the district, with the exception of President Mitchell, started out before 6 o'clock this morning for picket duty at various collieries. All had returned to headquarters by 8 o'clock and reported that they had been successful in inducing men to stay away from the various workings.

A number of the members also reported that several of the mines are being guarded by watchmen, to prevent union men from attempting to induce non-strikers to quit work.

The first march of strikers in this region took place early this morning, when about one hundred men from McAdoo, Audenried and Coketown, headed by a brass band, marched through the South Side, en route to the Coleraine colliery, with a view to inducing the men at that place to quit work. The strikers did not attempt to force them to suspend work, but merely asked them to do so. In this the strikers were quite successful, as a number of non-union men returned to their homes. The marching miners then went back to McAdoo and dispersed.

A crowd of Hungarian women of McAdoo, some of them carrying clubs, surrounded the Crawford and Dugan strippings at that place this morning and requested the men working there to quit. Matters looked squally for a few minutes, but the women were told that the work being done there did not interfere with the strike, and they returned to their homes satisfied.

At Jeansville washery, last night, a number of men were held up on the Hazleton road while returning from work and were forced to promise not to go to the mines to-day. They kept their promise.

Workmen of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, at Audenried, were engaged this morning in pulling the fires from under the boilers at those strippings. This indicates a suspension of work there.

Other reports from the South Side today give instances of individual cases of violence yesterday against miners who did not quit work. No one was seriously hurt.

Violence at Mt. Carmel.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 18.—About 20 per cent of the men who worked at Mount Carmel yesterday joined the strikers this morning, having cleaned up their work yesterday afternoon, and the strike leaders declare that the indications are that all the mines there will be tied up as tight as those in the vicinity of Shamokin.

Some of the strikers at Mount Carmel this morning gathered in the neighborhood of the mines operated by the Reading Coal & Iron company and the Union Coal company, and stoned the men who persisted in going to work. The operators are calling in the service of a large force of deputies, and they declare that they will protect those men who choose to work at their mines.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

Superintendent P. Brennan, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., gave out a statement to-day to the effect that the Henry Clay and other mines belonging to this company in the vicinity of Shamokin would not resume work until the strike has been settled. He said that less men had come to work than yesterday and that it is useless to attempt to operate these mines. He left for Trevorton this morning and says that unless conditions there are more favorable he will close up those mines also. The Mineral Coal company's mines are in the same condition.

All Idle To-day.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 18.—There are no change in the strike situation in the Wyoming valley this morning. All the collieries that were compelled to suspend operations yesterday are idle today. The company had steam up at some of the mines ready to start the machinery, but the men did not put in an appearance.

The United Mine Workers had watchers in the vicinity of every colliery to see if any miners reported for work. The Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company have a small washery in operation, employing about twelve company hands.

The colliery at Mocanaqua, operated by the West End Coal Co., which was in operation yesterday, started up with a full force of men again this morning. The United Mine Workers have tried hard to get the men at this colliery to join them, but so far without success. It is the only thing in this district that is working.

Collieries Resume Work.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 18.—All the Schuylkill region collieries resumed work this morning with the single exception of Morea, operated by Dodson & Co. The Vulcan and Buck Mountain, near Mahanoy City, are short handed, however. The latter was idle yesterday, owing to the absence of men who were in attendance at a big Polish wedding.

The Lehigh Coal company's Centralia colliery, which shut down yesterday owing to a scarcity of coal, resumed this morning with a less number of men at work than yesterday. It is said that work will be suspended at noon again to-day, or perhaps earlier. It is reported from Nesquehoning that last night when Hugh Dempsey, of Scranton, and James Gallagher, of Hazleton, labor leaders, attempted to address a meeting they were jeered and pelted with stale vegetables and had to stop. National President Mitchell and Organizer James will speak at Mahanoy City, where a large number of mine workers did not report for work to-day.

Another One Closed.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 18.—The colliery at Lykens, which was operated by a small force of men and boys yesterday, was closed down to-day and not a wheel was moving. The men went to work as usual this morning at Williamstown and there are no prospects of the union miners persuading them to quit work. Every effort, however, is being made by the miners at Lykens and Wiconisco to induce the Williamstown men to go out. The effort to organize a branch of the miners union at Williamstown has been futile.

THE MINERS' STATEMENT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14.—In order to place before the public the conditions existing in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, President John Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer W. D. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers of America, have issued to the public a statement giving in detail the causes that have led up to the strike.

After the statement had been given out for publication, President Mitchell said:

"At this time I do not believe that anything will transpire between now and Monday that will prevent the strike. All information coming to my office today predicts that the strike is practically on.

"I have been receiving messages all day from the anthracite region, which indicate clearly the endorsement of the strike, and that the issuance of the order has met with the approval of the miners. There are a few details to be arranged, but the men are prepared for the fight. I have not received any information, direct or indirect, to show that the operators have receded from their position."

The statement is as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13, 1900.

The members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, realizing that the material welfare of a large number of American people will be injuriously affected by a prolonged suspension of work in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, knowing the irresistible power of a concentrated public opinion, and having a profound respect for the opinions of their fellow men, have decided to make a general statement for the information of the public.

No one can have a greater appreciation of the far-reaching effect of a strike of the Anthracite coal miners. The coal miners and their families, the coal companies and coal carrying railways are but a small portion of the vast multitude whose interests are so directly and indirectly connected with the coal trade that a conflict of such magnitude will affect their welfare.

The domestic fuel supply of the west; the great manufacturing industries of the east; the wholesale and retail business establishments, the great ocean, lake, canal and railroad transportation interest; laboring men, and capitalists will all be affected by such a gigantic struggle. That the world may know that we have done all that honorable men can do to avoid the conflict, we herewith submit a few facts for careful consideration.

The average wages of the Anthracite miner for many years has been less than $250 annually. During that period of time the cost of many of the necessaries of life has been increased over twenty per cent. An increase in the cost of living, without a corresponding increase of wages, is equivalent to a reduction in wages.

The laws of Pennsylvania make 2,240 pounds a ton of Anthracite coal, yet Anthracite coal miners are compelled to mine from 2,760 to 4,000 pounds for a ton, and in addition to that are docked exorbitant amounts, often reaching twelve per cent of their daily earnings, for any impurities which may be sent out with their coal. Where they are paid by the car, instead of being required to furnish a well rounded heap on the car at the breakers, as was originally agreed to, they have gradually been compelled to increase the amount of coal in each car by building the same perpendicularly from six to eighteen inches above the edge. They are compelled to purchase the powder used in mining from their employers, paying $2.75 per keg for a grade of powder that can be purchased elsewhere for $1.50 per keg and which wholesales for about $1.00 per keg. They are required by many of the companies to deal in 'pluck me' stores or leave their employment. They must pay to the company $1 per month for a doctor whether they need him or not, and have no voice in saying who the doctor shall be. The smallness of their earnings, together with the great cost of living has compelled them to take their children from school before they have reached the age prescribed by law and place them at work in the breakers in order to keep the family from starvation. When any miner, feeling the burden of these conditions, has gone to the management and asked to have them relieved, he has been told if he does not like it he can quit.

When they have organized at any colliery and have sent committees to the management asking to have their grievances remedied, the committee has either been discharged or they have been told that the evils could not be remedied because of the competition from other companies. When the representatives of the miners of the whole region have met and asked the coal companies to meet them in joint convention to arrange wages and conditions upon an equitable basis so that each would know what his competitor was paying and no advantage could be taken of any one, their petition for a conference has been completely ignored.

When the business men, clergymen and other outside influences have appealed to the coal companies to correct some of the evils complained of, their requests have been denied; and when, as a last resort, the officers of our organization have wired the president of the great railroad companies who control the Anthracite coal fields, offering to submit the whole question to arbitration, the proposition has been treated with silent contempt. Having exhausted all other means of adjustment we had reached the point where we must either advise the miners of the Anthracite region to continue working under these unjust and tyrannical conditions or counsel a strike. We have chosen the latter, and having done so we invite a thorough, impartial and public investigation of the conditions existing in the Anthracite coal fields. We believe that the great American heart throbs in sympathy for the down-trodden and oppressed, whether in this or any other land. We know the great power of the public press in molding public sentiment. With an abiding faith in the justice of our cause and a consciousness of the knowledge that whoever else may abuse us, the Great Jehovah knows and understands the rectitude of our purpose, we appeal to the American people and to the American press as the greatest arbiters on earth to assist us and sustain us in our hour of trial.

On behalf of the national executive board of Mine Workers of America, we are,

Sincerely yours,
JOHN MITCHELL, President.
W. B. WILSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

BOUNDARY DEFINED.

Paris, Sept. 15.—President Loubet, acting as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica, decides that the frontier between the two republics is formed by the Cordillera of the mountains setting out from Punta Mona, on the Atlantic, and crossing northwards the valley from Rio Tarire to Rio Sixola, then by a line drawn at about the ninth degree of latitude between the Atlantic and Pacific. Afterwards the boundary follows a line between Chiriqui Viejo and the tributaries of the Gulf of Dulce, ending at Punta Burica, on the Pacific.

The islands east and southwest of Punta Mona, near the coast, belong to Colombia, and those further away from the continent lying between the Mosquito coast and the Isthmus of Panama are also Colombian territory, as well as the islands situated east of the Burica islands and including them. The islands west of this point are assigned to Costa Rica.

Big Gold Output.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 17.—W. A. Baer, a mining engineer of this city, just returned from Dawson, says, that according to the latest information in the possession of the gold commissioner's office at Dawson, royalty will be paid this season on $16,000,000. The actual clean-up will be $3,000,000 more. Just before Baer left Dawson encouraging reports had come from Stewart river placers, 200 miles distant, and that another exodus to that river had taken place. Good reports have also come from Little Salmon, and great results are confidently expected.

NEW STEEL PROCESS.

Pittsburg, Sept. 15.—Experiments just concluded here of the new Cosgrove process for making compound steel ingots are exciting great interest among steel manufacturers from the fact that the discovery may have an effect upon the letting of armor plate contracts next month. The experiments were under the direction of W. D. Corcoran of the Crucible Steel Company, of America, and the results of the tests, it is claimed, were a surprise to all. Perfectly solid ingots of graduated carbon, from one side of the ingot to the other, or from the center of the ingot to its sides were made.

In the manufacture of armor plate, guns and many kinds of steel the Cosgrove process will, it is claimed, rank with the best, both as to quality of steel produced and the economy in its manufacture. In the matter of armor plate it is further claimed for it, that any desired thickness of very high carbon can be given the surface of the plate, rendering it with a low carbon back, absolutely impenetrable.

PROF. SILLIMAN.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 15.—Benjamin D. Silliman, the oldest living graduate of Yale college, and for that fact of any college in the United States, yesterday celebrated his 95th birthday. Among the many telegrams of congratulation was one from Anson Stokes, Jr., secretary of the Yale corporation. It has always been the custom of the Yale authorities to send a congratulatory message of the character to the venerable graduate. Mr. Silliman was graduated from Yale with the class of 1824 and for 71 years practiced law. He is now at West Islip, Long Island, but resides in Brooklyn, where he occasionally still practices law. He has not departed from the elegant manners of the olden times and when he appears in court he is always extremely polite and courteous to his opponent. He declares that work has kept him as young as he is. Cheerfulness, he declares, is necessary in the battle of life.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

Pittsburg, Sept. 15.—An early settlement of the wage differences of the chimney glass manufacturers and workmen is probable and the manufacturers having made a proposition to pay an advance of from 3 to 6 per cent for hand made chimneys and a slight increase for machine work. The workmen demanded 10 per cent advance.

The proposition was submitted to the workmen and if favorable action is taken the chimney factories will all be in operation some time next week, giving employment to ten thousand men and boys.

MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 15.—The triennial congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants opened its session here to-day (being the 280th anniversary of the sailing of the Mayflower from Plymouth, England), with a large attendance. The committee in charge of the proceedings consists of Richard Henry Greene, William Milne Grinnell and James Le Baron Willard. The exercises of the congress will be substantially the same as those which have characterized the many past congresses of the society.

REPUBLICAN FLOWER.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The pink carnation is to be a badge of the Republican national campaign. The pink carnation is President McKinley's favorite flower, and this fact induced Dr. J. R. Nevitt, of Washington, D. C., to write to Perry S. Heath, chairman of the national campaign press committee, suggesting that it be declared the Republican party's national emblem for this campaign. Mr. Heath immediately referred the matter to Chairman Hanna and that official approved the selection.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Sept. 15.—Bradstreet's says:

Expanding demand at advancing prices in many lines of trade finds its chief exemplar in the market for raw cotton, which has witnessed the greatest excitement, heaviest trading and largest gain in price for at least a decade. Rarely, if ever, in the history of the trade, as conducted on modern lines, has the interest displayed in that product been greater, and the manufacturing interests of the world find the situation a perplexing one, while the prospects of large profits to producers are stimulating all lines of southern trade. English spinners, who are reported very generally short of supplies, are considering drastic methods of meeting the requirements. In American cotton goods the situation, from being a short time ago a buyers' market, is now reversed, and sellers are in a position to dictate terms. So suddenly has the outlook as viewed by the trade generally changed, however, that manufacturers are unable or unwilling to define their exact position, for, if they accept new business, do so on a distinct basis of cost of new supplies. Maximum cotton crop estimates of past years are apparently panic stricken and predict famine stocks for the end of the year, even with reduced consumption.

Most food prices are either firm or higher on the week, wheat being advanced on better export demand and bad weather at the northwest, proved by the low grade of much of the receipts; corn is in good demand with scant supplies of old crop and pork and lard sympathize therewith. Raw sugar is still scarce and higher on the week, and coffee is fractionally higher. Among the few products lower are butter and tea. Print cloths are out of the market at old prices and southern cotton yarns have advanced. Wool is still rather weak and the demand for spring weight men's wears is still disappointing.

The predicted anthracite coal miners' strike is almost the only unfavorable feature of the industrial situation. The iron and steel situation has not materially changed and irregularity in demand and prices is still a feature. Rather more talk is heard of the influence of election uncertainties upon future trade, and certainly some additional weakness is noted at leading pig iron markets, while, on the other hand, finished material is rather more firmly held. Examples of this are afforded in the weak tone of pig iron at Philadelphia and Birmingham and in the placing of Bessemer pig on a $14 basis at Pittsburg. On the other hand some large sales of pig are noted at Chicago at 50 cents advance, and 25,000 tons of plates have been placed at that city at former rates, while bars are active and higher. Wire products are reported well cleaned up and stocks are light. More is doing in bars at other western points. Hardware is in good demand and a good fall business is likely. The outlook as to steel nail prices is unsettled, but lower quotations are looked for.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 167, as against 154 last week, 134 in the week a year ago, 173 in 1888, 169 in 1897 and 315 in 1896.

In the Dominion of Canada business failures for the week number 24, as against 25 last week, 24 in the week a year ago, 20 in 1898, 36 in 1897 and 41 in 1895.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Sept. 18.—Close.—A rush of business near to the close to-day took the market flying upward. The general market tone was stronger, and a liberal outside support induced the local market to a higher level. Cables were tame through the day, the close being ¼c to ⅜c lower. The foreigners gave the market little support and were on both sides of it all through the session. Exports for the day totaled 10 loads.

The compilation of the world's visible wheat supply showed an increase of 5,115,000 bushels, but this did not exert a bearish effect that was noticeable. The opening was easy, but this was due entirely to the lower cables. The northwestern situation was not changed greatly. Rains are predicted again today. The receipts at northwestern markets were light, there being only 506 cars, against 1,380 last year. Primary receipts were 1,232,000 bushels against 1,657,000 last year.

Corn caught the weakness early in the day, and refused to go up with wheat at the close. The cash market was weaker and cash corn closed ½c down from yesterday. Oats were dull and quiet.

Clover seed ruled steady and strong through the day, but closed slightly lower, October and December both losing 5c from yesterday's price. Receipts were 430, against 930 last year, and shipments were 175, against 900 last year.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 41½c; September, 41½c; December, 34¾c; No. 3 mixed, 41c; No. 3 yellow, 42c; No. 2 white, 43c.

Oats—Cash, 22½c; September, 22½c; December, 23½c; No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 23½c.

Rye—Cash, 54c.

Clover seed—'98 prime, $6.20; '99 prime, $6.40, October, $6.90 a; December, $6.70; March, $6.80; No. 2, $5.85 to $6.65; rejected, $5.55 to $5.70.

At Chicago.

October wheat opened ⅛c to ⅜c lower at 76⅝c to 76½, to-day, longs being inclined to take profits because Liverpool showed no response to the advance here yesterday. Another cause for lower prices was the fact that the weather in the northwest failed to live up to the signal service prediction of rain. Northwest markets were strong, however, and this offset other conditions to such an extent that October following the opening rallied to 77⅛c. Local receipts were 350 cars, 20 of contract grade.

Corn opened lower on liberal receipts and in sympathy with wheat. October ⅛c lower at 38⅝c. October touched 38½@38⅝c and reacted to 38⅜@38½c. Receipts were 560 cars.

Oats were moderately active early, but featureless. October opened ⅛c lower at 21⅛c in sympathy with wheat, touched 21⅜c. Receipts were [illegible] cars.

Provisions were strong but dull. October pork opened 15@17½c higher at $12.20, and sold to $12.35; October lard 2½@5c up at $6.90@6.92½, selling to $7.05, and October ribs, 2½@5c better, at $7.40@7.42½, advancing to $7.45.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

	To-day				Sept. 17
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	79½	80¾	79½	80¾	79¾
October	80	81	79	81	80¼
December	82¼	83½	82	83¼	82½
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
September	76¼	77½	76¼	77½	76⅞
October	76⅞	77⅛	76½@⅝	77⅛@¼	77⅛
November	77¼	78⅜	77½	78⅜	78
December	78¼	79¼	78	79¼	78½
Corn—					
September	40	40¼	39½@¾	40	40¼
October	38⅝	38¾	38¼	38⅝	38½
November	36	36⅞	36	36⅝@¾	36⅜
December	34¼	34¾	34½	34⅝	34¼
Oats—					
September	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21⅛@½
October	21⅛	21⅜	21½	21⅜@¼	21¼
December	22⅛@½	22½	22⅛	22½	22½
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
October	81½	82⅜	81¼	82⅜	81⅝
December	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	84¼	83⅝
Corn—					
October	46			46	46
December	41½	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	41½
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
October	76	77	76	77	76¼
December	77¼	78⅜	77¼	78¼	78⅛@¼
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
September	76⅝	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞	76¼
December	77⅛	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛	77⅝
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
September	79⅜	81¼	79⅜	81¼	79⅜
December	79⅜	80⅞	79½	80⅞	79⅝
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
September	$12.10	..	..	$12.10	$11.97
October	12.20	12.35	12.07	12.15	12.02
Lard—					
September	7.06			7.05	6.87
October	6.90	7.07	6.90	7.05	6.87
Ribs—					
September	7.80	7.82	7.77	7.77	7.80
December	7.40	7.45	7.37	7.37	7.37

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 18.—Wall street business was small again at the opening of the stock market and price changes were mixed and unimportant. International stocks showed gains generally in sympathy with London but the tone of the trading was very hesitating. New York Air Brake dropped 2 points.

During the first hour stock prices advanced in an uncertain manner. In the Pacific and Grangers sharp fractions were recorded and in the case of Tobacco, Sugar and People's Gas, the rise reached about a point.

There were but few fluctuations of importance during the second hour, the list ruling very dull; but steady on the rally except a reaction in Sugar. Tennessee Coal became prominent near midday and rose 1⅝. Lake Erie & Western weakened and lost 1¼. Bonds dull but firmly held all around.

Money on call nominally at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange strong with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.84 for 60 days. Posted rates $4.84@4.84½ and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83. Silver certificates 62⅝@63¾. Bar silver, 62⅝. Mexican dollars, 49⅝.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected Daily by Secor & Bell, Spitzer Building.

Am. Tobacco	93¼	93⅞	93⅛	90
Am. Steel com	33⅜	33½	33⅛	33⅜
Am. Sugar	117⅞	118	116⅞	118⅛
Atchison	27	27⅛	27	27⅛
Atchison, pref	69⅛	69⅜	69¼	69½
Am. Car and F. Co	15⅛	....	....	15⅛
B. and Ohio	70⅛	70¼	70⅛	[illegible]
Brooklyn R. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington	123⅛	123⅜	123⅛	123⅜
Con. Tobacco Co.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝
Col. Fuel	34½	34½	34½	34½
Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	27⅝	27½	27⅝
Federal Steel	32½	33½	32	[illegible]
Fed. Steel pfd	66	66	66	66
General Electric	138½	139	138½	139½
Glucose	50	50	50	50
Louis. & Nash.	71⅝	71⅞	71½	71⅝
Leather	10½	10½	10¼	10½
L. E. & W. com	27	27	27	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]
Mis. Pacific	50	50⅜	50	50⅜
Nat. Tube, com	45½	....	....	[illegible]
Nat. Tube, pfd	92⅜	....	....	92⅜
North. Pacific	50⅝	51	50⅝	50⅞
N. Y. Cent.	129⅜	..	..	129⅜
N. & W., com	35⅛	35⅜	35⅛	[illegible]
Penna	127⅛	127⅜	127	127⅜
Pacific Mail	29⅜	30	29⅜	29⅞
People's Gas Co.	90⅜	91⅜	90⅜	90⅞
Reading 1st pfd.	55⅛	55⅜	54½	54⅞
Rock Island	105¼	..	..	105½
Rep. S. & I. C.	12	..	..	12⅜
So. Ry. pfd.	53⅛	..	..	53⅜
St. Paul	112½	112⅞	112½	112½
Southern Pac.	32⅜	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞
Tenn. C. & I.	66⅜	67⅞	66⅜	67
Union Pac.	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	55⅝
Union Pac.	78	..	..	77⅝

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, Sept. 18.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 17@18c; fancy creamery, 21@22c.

Oleomargarine—12½c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—11c.

Eggs—Per doz., 14@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage—Per barrel, 75c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; yellow Danvers, per bu., 50c; silver skin pickling per bu., $2.00@$3.00.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 5c.

Cucumber pickles—Per 100, 15c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 45c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 7c.

Wax Beans—Per bu., 75c.

Beets—Per bu., 50c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., 40c.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Mango Peppers—Per bu., 35c.

Egg Plant—Per dozen, 40c.

Boston Marrow Squash—Per doz., $1.00; Hubbard squash, $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00; Delaware, $2.75 per bbl.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 18.—Butter—Receipts, 10,462 packages; market strong; creamery, 18½@21c; June creamery, 18½@21c; factory, 14@16½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 13,551 packages; market firm; large white, 11c; small white, 11c; large colored, 11c; small colored, 11¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 11,365 packages; market firm; western, regular packing at mark, 13@17c; western, loss off, 19c.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 4¼; centrifugal, 96 test, 5c; molasses sugar, 4c; refined firm; crushed, $6.55; powdered, $6.25; granulated, $6.15.

Coffee—Market dull and easy; No. 7 Rio 8½c.

Poultry (alive)—Market firm; springers, 11c; fowls, 10½c; dressed market irregular; springers, 10½@11c; fowls, 10½@11c.

Live Stock.

Detroit, Sept. 18.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $3.60@4.50; common, $2.20@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, lower, $2.00@4.00; milch cows active at $[illegible]; calves active at $5.00@7.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Active; prime lambs, $5.00@5.25; mixed, $3.50@4.50; culls, $2.00.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is quiet at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.40@5.45; Yorkers, $5.35@5.45; pigs, $5.25@5.40; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, 1-3 off; cripples $1 per cwt. off.

East Buffalo, Sept. 18.—Elrick Bros. special to The Blade—Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; firm; pigs, $5.75@5.80; Yorkers, $5.80@5.85; mediums, $5.75; heavy, $5.65.

Sheep—Receipts, 5 cars; steady at yesterday's quotations.

East Liberty, Sept. 18.—Brinkman Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade: Hogs—Receipts, 10 double deck loads; market steady; light medium, $5.90; heavy medium, $5.80; Yorkers, $5.75@5.85; prime heavy hogs, $5.60@5.65.

Sheep and lambs steady and unchanged.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Sept. 18.—Bower & Bower report the following for The Blade: Receipts of hogs, 15 cars; market opened steady; Yorkers and pigs, $5.70; mediums and heavies, $5.50; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.65; closing steady.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head, including 2,000 westerners and 1,500 Texans; generally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.50@5.80; poor to medium, $4.60@5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.60; cows, $2.80@4.50; heifers, $3.00@5.25; canners, $2.25@2.80; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves about same as last Tuesday, $4.00@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.40@5.75; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.20; Texas bulls, $2.75@3.40.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 18,000; to-morrow, 28,000; left over, 4,175; active, shade higher; top, $5.62½. Mixed and butchers, $5.05@5.60; good to choice heavy, $5.05@5.57½; rough heavy, $4.85@5.00; bulk of sales, $5.10@5.37½.

COTTON.

New York, Sept. 18.—The cotton market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 3 points lower, this being an indifferent response to emphatically weak English cables and a batch of encouraging crop reports from the western belt. The feature of the Liverpool news was a drop of ¾d in spot cotton on sales of 4,000 bales, privately attributed to unlimited orders from southern spot markets and in consequence of large shipments from the continent for September delivery. It was stated that continental spinners were able to secure larger profits by reshipping cotton to England at the present abnormal prices than by manufacturing it into textile goods.

The local market was irregular and unsettled for a brief period immediately following the call, prices declining 2 to 3 points additional under foreign and room selling. But the heaviness soon succumbed to firmness and prices rapidly advanced 10 points on covering, southern arbitrage buying and a change of a part of foreign representation. The steadying influences consisted of reports that print cloth markets were firm at the advance, poor crop reports from the eastern belt, smaller receipts than predicted and fears that the early afternoon government report would be bullish. Wall street and other outside interests became prominent as buyers on the upturn, while Liverpool reacted sharply as soon as it became evident that the trade here was not in sympathy with a continuation of yesterday's selling movement. The New Orleans market displayed inherent strength, which fact contributed in a measure to the firmness here. Frost in the wheat belt gave rise to apprehensions that the cold wave might extend down into the cotton belt, though the weather predictions failed to indicate any such probability.

Cotton futures steady at the decline: September, $10.20; October, $10.20; November, $9.91; December, $9.75; January, $9.7[illegible]; February, $9.71; March, $9.73; May, $9.7[illegible]; June, $9.74; July, $9.70.

WOOL.

Boston, Sept. 18.—The sales in the wool market here this week have been smaller than for the past three months. Dealers say that to cut prices would not increase business, as manufacturers are simply buying what is required to keep their mills in operation. Territory wools are slow. For fine medium and fine, staple in, 48@50c is asked. Fleece wools are slow, with prices nominal.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Sept. 16.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$3.50@4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@6.00
Common lugs	6.00@6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@7.50
Good lugs	7.50@8.50
Common leaf (short)	7.00@8.00
Common leaf	8.00@9.00
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	10.50@12.50
Fine and selections	[illegible]
Colory Burley.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$4.50@5.50
Trash (sound)	5.50@6.50
Common lugs	6.50@7.50
Medium lugs	7.50@8.50
Good lugs	8.00@10.00
Common leaf (short)	7.50@9.50
Common leaf	8.00@10.00
Medium leaf	10.00@11.00
Good leaf	11.00@13.50
Fine and selections	20.00
DARK.	
Trash (green or mixed)	$2.25@2.75
Trash (sound)	3.75@4.25
Common lugs	3.75@4.25
Medium lugs	4.25@4.75
Good lugs	4.75@5.00
Common leaf (short)	5.00@5.50
Common leaf	5.00@5.50
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	7.00@9.00
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Unsound or mixed packages from 1c to 2c lower.